New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

Information received here from the White Sulphur Springs represents President PIERCE as recovered from the slight attacks of chills and fevers to which he succumbed, and as attending a ball there.

About thirty-five hundred dollars have been subscribed here for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Virginia.

It is said that the Coast Survey Office has received a dispatch stating that the steamer [illegible] exploded her boiler near the Capes of Chesapeake, killing a fireman, and seriously wounding Assistant-Engineer LAWRENCE.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 27.

The official majority for MOREHEAD, Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of the State, is four thousand four hundred and three.

The Will of the Late Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

Besides numerous private gifts, the will of the late ABBOTT LAWRENCE bequeaths $130,000 for public benevolence, as follows:

The Lawrence Scientific School, $50,000; for building model Lodging Houses, $50,000; Boston Public Library, $10,000; Franklin Library in the city of Lawrence, $5,000; American Bible Society, $5,000; American Tract Society, $5,000; and Home Missionary Society, $5,000. One-half of the net rents of the Lodging Houses is to be annually distributed to various charitable institutions in Boston, and the other half is to accumulate in order to constitute a fund for keeping the Lodging Houses in order.

The Rum Liquor Riot at Portland.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 27.

The Grand Jury of Cumberland, Me., have refused to find a bill of indictment against Mayor NEAL DOW for connection with the death of ROBBINS in the late Portland Liquor riot. Several of the alleged rioters, however, have been indicted.

President Pierce at the White Sulphur Springs.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 27.

A public reception was given to President PIERCE, at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. He was received by ex-President TYLER, and in replying, complimented that gentleman on the purity of his Administration, and its high purposes, bravely and wisely executed. He indirectly denounced Know-Nothingism as antagonistic to the doctrines and principles of the Constitution, and he hoped that none of the modern isms would be potent for evil or powerless for good. He urged his hearers to avoid all heresies which were in direct antagonism with the basis, doctrines, and principles of the Constitution.

We have no mail this morning South of Washington.

Passengers from this City at present in Norfolk, represent the ravages of the yellow fever as unabated.

The Southern Mail—Yellow Fever, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 27.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are to hand, but they contain no news of importance.

We have nothing later from Norfolk in regard to the Fever there, but accounts via Richmond confirm its continued intensity.

The Telegraphic Expedition.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 27.

The steamship Merlin, from St. Johns, N. F., [illegible]

The St. Johns papers contain glowing accounts [illegible] the Telegraph Excursionists were in port. The excursionists, it was expected, would meet the ship and cable from London, at Port au Basque, on the return of the steamer Adger to that port. We may, therefore, shortly expect to hear from the party at Cape Breton.

Railroad Movements in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 27.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company have leased the use of the track of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad from Berea to this place, a distance of twelve miles. The gauge is to be changed to 4 feet 8½ inches, in order to accommodate the trains of both roads. This arrangement settles the bridge controversy.

Gov. Shannon en route for Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 27.

Gov. SHANNON passed through this city yesterday en route for Kansas.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 27.

At noon to-day the river measured five feet six inches, and is falling.

HARVEST REPORTS.

From Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. [illegible] Nassau-street.

CONNECTICUT.

WINDHAM AND TOLLAND COUNTIES, Aug. 22.—An immense quantity of seed was put into the ground, and we are realizing heavy crops of all kinds. Corn looks luxuriant, and promises an abundant harvest, if the warm weather continues to perfect it. Potatoes are doing well, and will be a large yield; no disease has yet made its appearance. Oats are heavier than for several years past. Hay—a good crop. Our farmers have reason to rejoice.

MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON AND ST. FRANCIS COUNTIES, Aug. 14.—I take pleasure in stating that we have not had, "within the memory of the oldest citizen," such an abundant yield of all kinds of grain as at the present season. The corn crop is quite flattering, and our farmers are in excellent spirits.

TENNESSEE.

[illegible] COUNTY, Aug. 16.—The wheat crop in this County doubles any previous crop per acre—making an average of eighteen to twenty bushels per acre. The prospect of the corn crop is extraordinary, promising an unparalleled yield.

NEW-YORK.

ONTARIO COUNTY, Aug. 22.—Before harvest the crop was unusually promising, but the rains injured wheat and barley; the yield, however, will be above an average. Other products were never more promising. We hear of some potato rot.

Parade of the 69th Regiment—Elm Park the Ground.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. RYAN Commandant, had their Annual Parade yesterday at Elm Park. The morning [illegible] unpropitiously for military review, induced to a somewhat diminished turn out from the large representation that have heretofore presented themselves on this occasion. In all they mustered only one hundred and fifty muskets, but the bearing of these, if we were to imagine, were put through a lengthy and rigid programme of military maneuvres sufficient for several regiments. From 10 A. M. till 5 in the afternoon was occupied in continuous maneuvres and review.

The portion of the Park chosen for the parade was the open area of several acres, adjoining, as will be remembered, the old mansion in its centre—a better location for the purpose, with scarcely an interrupting tree, and a surface just undulating enough, is no where to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Here the members of the 69th Regiment went through their mimic battles, all very fierce, very bloodless. There were marches and counter-marches, formation and rupture of lines, composition and decomposition of hollow squares, ploy and deploy of battalions; rifle firing by skirmishers, grand rallying of battalions, and infantry firing by wings and firing by battalion, wing and company. It was all done, indeed, to the life—sincerely we hope it may never be to the death. Diverse were the changes, and hurried and complicated the movements, they were gone through with with a degree of facility and promptness that showed skillful officers and careful and efficient drill. A few, it is true, seemed stiff in their movements—and one officer we noticed was tripped up by his sword—but the major part bore themselves very like old veterans; and if not eager for the fray, showed themselves certainly equal to any warlike emergency in which their services as a regiment might be in demand. A great feature, these militia organizations, and their practice and evolutions, we think, as forming in case of need a powerful force to dispel or resist foreign invasion, as well as to put down insurrections at home. Meanwhile nothing occurred yesterday to mar the enjoyment and quietude of the 69th Regiment, either on the part of the members or the visitors in attendance.

Shortly before 7 o'clock—escorted by MANAHAN's Band, which attended them—they reached their head-quarters at the corner of Broome and Crosby streets, and disbanded. The rain mercifully held up.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Filibusters—The President's Absence—New-York Politics—What is Thought of the Hard-Shells.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1855.

I noticed that when it became necessary in execution of the scheme for transferring Kansas to Missouri to dismiss REEDER and one of the Judges of the Territory, Mr. MARCY, whose sign manual should have given validity to the rescript, was out of the way. So, now, when the Texas Fillibusters have issued their proposals for over-running Mexico and annexing the Northern provinces, the President is rendered non compos in the premises, by disease and absence. If the Federal power were really determined to suppress all violations of the neutrality laws infringing upon the rights of neighboring countries, we should long since have had a proclamation against this Texan enterprise against Mexico, followed up by military arrangements which would have caused it to be respected. I need not allude to the circumstances and motives which palsy the hands of the Executive in this case. They lie on the surface.

The proceedings of the Hard-Shell Convention excite but little interest here. When the decision was made to cancel the private agreement for convening the representatives of the two factions at the same place and time, it was perceived that no fusion between them could be effected, and it then became a matter of perfect indifference what the Hard-Shells, being in a miserable minority, might do or should refrain from doing. So far as any principle was concerned, the Hards were completely in the hands of the Administration, because they would be compelled to endorse the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as they did last year, and that is really the only political question at issue between the party in power and its opponents anywhere. As to the offices, the Softs had them, and whether the Hards should plead like the sucker or roar like the bulls of Bashan for a share, they were determined to part with no shred of the spoils.

Beside, Gen. PIERCE and Mr. MARCY had an equal interest in punishing and humiliating the Hard-Shell ringleaders, and the President, therefore, shrewdly and magnanimously turned the management of the affair over to the Secretary of State. That astute politician took this very conclusive view of the case. But one fusion can be successful—we can derive no advantage from a fusion which does not succeed. The SEWARD, WEED and RAYMOND fusion, with WEBB and Castle Garden, has obtained the start of all others, and must carry the State. Therefore, our fusion can effect nothing. Why then waste a batch of good offices upon a pack of baffled conspirators and defeated rebels? Obviously there was no good reason; nor any reason at all. JOHN VAN BUREN was here and concurred with Mr. MARCY. A veto upon the proposed coalition was the consequence of their conference, and Mr. VAN BUREN returned to New-York with the message to that effect last Tuesday.

Gen. CUSHING, who managed New-York politics for the President before Mr. MARCY was taken into confidence, took a comprehensive and correct view of the demonstration by DICKINSON, BRONSON and O'CONOR, two years ago. He called it the great rebellion, and trying it by the truth of history, he decided that it must fail. He pronounced it a dead failure the first year, but in that he was mistaken. It was a biennial plant, and required two frosts to kill it. In his report on the subject he advised against all compromise, and showed that all the prominent rebellions against the regular Democracy had failed. BURR's defection was the first example, and he was also the most illustrious victim of intestine party dissension. CALHOUN's was the next and most famous. That of TALLMADGE and the bank conservatives was the third, and the New-York insurrection must, it was argued, pursue a similar downward road, and meet a like disastrous fate. Gen. PIERCE adopted and acted upon the views of his friend and colleague, and the result is that the Hard-Shells have died a lingering death from sheer starvation. They were like the two extra pigs of the litter, who perished of inanition because the mother had no teats for their mouths. If the treasury had had half a dozen supernumerary teats, the Hards would have remained in willing subordination and good standing with the party.

Your political readers will observe the extraordinary, spiteful, bitter, and ferocious spirit of the address which the malcontents have put forth. This can be easily accounted for. It is the last screech of the beldame, who, demented and deserted, feels that dissolution has come, with nobody near to be annoyed by her outcries. The Hards feel that they have all the good principles while the Softs have all the good salaries. And it adds to the natural agonies, when about to kick the bucket, to be compelled to declare with their final shriek, that they die as they have lived, in devoted adherence to the principles of the Administration, which they hate. Well, their life was brief and turbid, but they might have made a more decent ending.

The Free State settlers in Kansas have made a movement in the right direction. They have taken measures for the adoption of a Free State Constitution, and for admission into the Union with it. That is the only sort of a State that can come in and remain in, and if they persevere a way may be opened which will conduct us out of our present troubles.

Colonel SEATON, of the National Intelligencer, has gone to Europe. He had just returned from a month's visit to the West. One object of his journey, I presume, is to perform the melancholy duty of bringing home the children of his deceased daughter, Mrs. SCHROEDER, wife of the Chargé at Stockholm. AQUIRAY.

FROM HAVANA.

Santa Anna and Cuban Gamecocks—General News—Markets, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

By the arrival of the British Mail steamer Wye, POWELL, master, from Vera Cruz and New-Orleans, eleven days in arrear of time, we have received most interesting news for this community—where SANTA ANNA has his warmest admirers and most devoted sympathizers—formed in the cock-pit, and at the social board. He was expected by this steamer, and preparation had been made for him, on advice received the 9th of July! It is hoped that he will not have to leave head or leg in Mexico, as his patronage of Cuban sporting stocks is calculated upon—and game-cocks have advanced 100 per cent. already. I was informed by Capt. POWELL, that the British man-of-war brig Daring was waiting at Vera Cruz to bring away the Dictator, who was reported in that vicinity, evening of the 4th inst.

We are expecting two steamers—one of a line proposed to stretch down the Mediterranean—an experiment—under the suggestion and enterprise of the House of DRAKE & Co. It is predicated upon business that will have to be measurably created to sustain it. The probabilities are, that these steamers will have to be diverted to tug-service along the Spanish Mediterranean coast to Gibraltar, which, it is supposed, may be made to pay, as vessels are frequently detained twenty and thirty days in getting out from Spanish ports on that side which are bound across the Atlantic. This matter has been discussed by those who initiate the enterprise. The other, belonging to "the Spanish Ocean Mail Steamship Company," has the prestige of Government and charter privileges, which, with the association of enterprises connecting with American ports of the Gulf of Mexico and the United States, has a much better prospect for success. This line will be under the immediate direction and management of Messrs. ZANGRONIZ & BROTHERS. There will be something of rivalry and enough of competition to give zest to business and benefit to the traveler. We have some cases of fever among the shipping in port. The city remains in usual health. Business in Sugars last week active, under speculation, at advanced figures. Exchange, New-York, ¾ to 1 per cent. discount; London, 11 per cent. premium.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

Steamer from New-York not in. George Law, promised by the agents for the 21st, had not appeared. The Granada, from New-Orleans, GRIFFIN, might have entered port last night and surprised us with the taking of Sebastopol; but from some confusion of language or ideas with the pilot, she did not do so until this morning, and has not given us intelligence to compensate for the hours uselessly wasted in the offing. Steamers are allowed to enter port until 10 o'clock at night, so that there is no necessity of their lying outside, unless comfort and economy make it expedient. They can take their usual anchorage in the harbor, and are not compelled to come to under the guard ship.

SANTA ANNA has not arrived, although he is looked for by a Mexican war steamer or a British man-of-war. We have dispatched, last evening, a Spanish war steamer for Vera Cruz, to help in protection of our favorite, or to watch over our paternal interests in the graft of "our race." The British steamer Wye, POWELL, went to sea for St. Thomas and Southampton yesterday morning—steamer this way thence past due. The health of Havana not as good as when last advised, and yet fever not pronounced epidemic; there are very few subjects not acclimated. Reports forwarded give you all important business features, and for local matters a file I hand of the Prensa.

As ever, &c.

The HAVANA Correspondent of the Charleston Standard, writing on the 17th of August, gives the following account of the estimation in which Gen. CONCHA's services are held at the Court of Madrid. He says:

"The Queen has transmitted to CONCHA through the Secretary of the Treasury at Madrid, an official approbation of his general course in the suppression of the conspiracy, and his putting muskets into the hands of the blacks in particular. The Cortes also expressed to him an approval of all that he had done. CONCHA was so well satisfied with this last, that he made the preliminary arrangements for a grand parade in honor of it—to come off on the 5th inst. A rather fierce storm, however, rendered such a display impracticable, and he accordingly was content to declare his good fortune to his subjects through the columns of the Diario, accompanying the information with an address to the men who had served him which no one will say is not sufficiently patriotic. The following are the documents:

"The Secretaries of the Constituent Cortes inform me (the Secretary of State) that in the session of the date (20th June) the following proposition has been approved. We ask the Cortes to be pleased to declare that Lieutenant-General DON JOSÉ DE LA CONCHA, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, has deserved well of the country in the difficult circumstances through which that Antilla has passed, as well as the authorities, the army, the navy and the volunteer militia that have seconded him, and the inhabitants, who have presented him with an offer of their property to sustain the national integrity.

"SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS: That vote of thanks which you have just heard is the solemn expression of the country, pleased at your loyalty and services. It will be engraven on our hearts indelibly, will increase, if possible, our resolution, and will multiply our valor to defend, until death, according to our oath, the glorious banner of Castile.

"The worthy representatives of the nation may rest assured that we shall know how, at every hazard, to preserve peace and to affiance more and more the conservation of this important part of the Spanish territory. I shall thus respond respectfully to the Queen and the national representation, to bring to their sovereign notice the profound gratitude with which our hearts are filled for the remarkable distinction which they have deigned to confer upon us. Viva España! Viva la Reina!

JOSÉ DE LA CONCHA."

After the publication of the above, the Captain General received the congratulations of the military officers little and large.

The health of the city at latest advices was good. There have been some cases of yellow fever, but not enough to warrant any terror on account of them, either here or anywhere else.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1855.

Our last report was dated 27th ult., since when a moderate amount of business has been transacted.

SUGARS—Owing to the favorable advices received from Europe and the United States, the upward tendency noted in our last number has continued, and, considering the advanced period of the year, a large business has been done. The demand is active for all classes, and the quantity left for shipment here and outports being almost all in second hands, and supplies from the country on the decrease, the opinion is, that present prices will further improve. The stock is estimated to be now about 165,000 boxes against 115,000 boxes in 1854; 200,000 in 1853 and 115,000 in 1852, same periods. We put our quotations as follows:

[illegible]

MOLASSES—On receipt of the last advices from the United States, about 2,000 hhds. of clayed were bought at 4 rls. Key here, at Matanzas and at Cardenas, leaving now but a small stock in the hands of dealers. Muscovado has been without any important sales; it is worth about 5½ rls., according to quality.

RUM—Has been in steady demand, at [illegible] Pipe. Exported since 1st of January, [illegible] Pipes to Spain, [illegible] to Great Britain, [illegible] to France, and [illegible] to other ports; in all, [illegible] Pipes.

HONEY—Sells at 3 rls. ⅌ gallon. Exported since 1st of January, 1,770 tierces, principally for Hamburg, Bremen and Holland.

CIGARS—Maintain their value. Manufacturers and difficulty in executing orders for first-class Cigars, on account of the scarcity of good Tobacco. Exported since our last report 3,437 Mille to the United States, 3,852 to Hamburg, 5,773 to France, and 1,278 to other ports; in all 16,358 Mille.

TOBACCO has been freely bought both for consumption and exportation, and in some instances very high prices have been paid. Exported since our last report, 146,556 lbs to Hamburg, 132,361 United States, 30,193 Valparaiso, and 29,349 other ports—in all 261,730 lbs.

EXCHANGES have further advanced, owing to moderate supply of bills. We quote London 10½ to 11 ⅌ cent. prm. Paris 1 ⅌ cent. discount. New-York and Boston 1 ⅌ cent. ditto. New-Orleans 1 ⅌ cent. prem. about. Bills of Lading for 18,500 Mexican dollars on board of the Brit. str. Wye, arrived day before yesterday from Vera Cruz, changed hands at 4½ ⅌ cent. prem., 80,000 dollars remaining on board unsold.

Imports of Provisions have been small. 3 cargoes of JERKED BEEF were disposed of at 10½ rls. leaving a stock of 27,000 qtls. in second hands—RICE 7,000 bags from New-York, price not transpired, 260 Sacks Valencia at 12 rls., 1,000 at 11½ rls., 100 casks from Hamburg at 11½, 300 at 12 rls., 350 from Charleston at 10¾, and 150 at 10½ rls. Stock on hand for sale 500 casks and 1,300 bags.—FISH 50 tierces Cod from Boston at public auction at 8½ qtl. 30 Haddock from do. at 8½ qtl. and 1,600 qtls. of Cod and Haddock ⅌ Schooner Canton from Halifax at 8½ qtl., leaving none for sale in first hands.—LARD is retailing at from $17 to $18 qtl. Stock 1,500 bbls and 600 kegs.—BUTTER 150 barrels at [illegible] [illegible]—HAMS [illegible]—ONIONS [illegible] [illegible]—POTATOES 30 bbls. at $3½.—TOCINETA 25 boxes at $13¼, 8 at $15 and 15 at $17 qtl.—TALLOW 15 bbls. at $15, 23 at $15½ and 18 at $13¼ qtl.—COMPOSITION CANDLES 50 boxes at $30 and 24 boxes at $27 qtl. SALT 400 sacks at 20 rls.—SOAP 400 boxes at $7 and 150 at $7½ qtl.—WRAPPING PAPER 2,600 reams at 20 rls.

LUMBER AND COOPERAGE STOCK—101,000 feet of Savannah Boards at $27; 234 Empty Hhds. at $3; 4,000 short and long Pine Hoops at $45; Sugar Hhd. Shooks—[illegible] at 21½ rls., and 500 at 22 rls. Molasses Hhd. Shooks—200 Portland city made at $2 75; Sugar Box Shooks—1,500 at auction at 8 rls. each, 2,500 at 6 rls., and 2,500 at 6 rls., 6 months credit.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull during the month; we note the following engagements: For Falmouth, 3 at £14, £15 and £5; Hamburg, 1 at £11, and 2 at £3; Cowes, 2 at £11; Liverpool, 1 for Rum at £2; Glasgow, 1 for Molasses at £2; 1 for Hamburg or London, £3; and 1 for Mantua and Swansea, at £[illegible] for Copper, 9 vessels were chartered to load for the United States, at 3½, 4 and 4 rls ⅌ box of Sugar; $3@$4 ⅌ hhd. for Sugar, and $1@$1 50 ⅌ hhd for Molasses.

Very respectfully, ADOT, SPALDING & CO.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Boat Run Down—Several Lives Supposed to be Lost.

On Sunday morning last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the steamer Elm City, while coming through Hurl Gate, on her passage from New-Haven to this City, ran over a small 14 foot sail-boat, containing three persons, who had started from this City for Flushing Bay, on a fishing excursion. It is supposed that all in the small boat were drowned, as they have not been seen nor heard from since. Their names were JAMES LESTER, RICHARD ROBERTS and JOSEPH STRATTON. The accident occurred at about the middle of the reach, off "Nigger Point," which is said to be the narrowest and most dangerous part of the channel in the Gate. There was no wind at the time, and the men were rowing. They therefore, probably did not see nor hear the steamer until she was close upon them, and finding it impossible to avoid a collision, jumped overboard. The Elm City slowed her engine for a moment, but was compelled to proceed again without lowering her boats, the steamer C. Vanderbilt, from Stonington, being close astern, and a delay of the Elm City at that point, it is thought, would have placed both vessels in imminent peril of drifting ashore or afoul of the rocks.

The occurrence was witnessed by some persons on the shore, who afterwards picked up the small boat. They also saw the men jump overboard together when the steamer struck them.

Two of the men had families, and resided in the vicinity of the Dry Dock. STRATTON was a ship carver; LESTER was a hardware merchant; ROBERTS was an attaché of the Post-Office. A large party left the City yesterday in search of them.

It was at first rumored that Mr. GEO. STEERS, the shipwright, was one of the party that had been run over, and that he was drowned. It undoubtedly originated in the circumstance of his being absent from the City at the time on an excursion in the yacht Julia to New-Rochelle. His vessel returned safe, and he was at the Navy-Yard yesterday superintending, as usual, the construction of the steam frigate Niagara.

The Egyptian Museum—Valuable Additions.

Dr. HENRY ABBOTT, the proprietor of this collection, who returned to Cairo last year, has lately transmitted several additions of value and interest. Among these are: 1. A human head carved in lime stone. It is apparently a fragment of a built-up figure—probably the head of a Sphinx. It was found at Benha il Assel, in Lower Egypt. Benha is celebrated for its honey, and had the honor of supplying the prophet Mahomet with a present of honey when he entered Egypt. Hence its name il Assel—which signifies of the honey. Benha was the country residence of the late ABBAS PACHA, who was murdered there last year. 2. The head of one of the Pharaohs in white marble. It was brought from Thebes by Dr. GEORGE ABBOTT, but being without date, it is not possible to assign it to any particular personage or era. 3. The head of a king from Benha. 4. A small wooden statue from Thebes, having the name of THOTHMES III. inscribed. 5. A wooden figure of a slave with his hands bound behind him and his face upturned, as though imploring his conquerors to grant him liberty. There, also, are some large colored views of the Pyramids. All these have been added to the Egyptian Antiquities, still on view at the Stuyvesant Institute, and which there is no reason to doubt will soon find a permanent location as the property of New-York City, in the fine building now in course of erection by Mr. PETER COOPER, near the Bible House, between Third and Fourth avenues.

John-street Methodist Episcopal Church—The Split.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street, for the purpose of electing three Trustees in the room of the three gentlemen who retire. After the meeting had been organized for about twenty minutes, and no manifestation of opposition being obvious during that short period, the Trustees who were in favor of moving up town split off from the meeting and organized another in the same room, producing some confusion. The regular meeting proceeded and reelected Mr. JAMES T. BARNES, Mr. BARTON WOOD and THOMAS COOPER as Trustees, who are in favor of retaining the Church undemolished and in its present location. With this little interference and with the assistance of the police in silencing the opposing party, all went off quietly enough.

The "up-town" ticket was carried unanimously in the meeting of dissentients. Messrs. E. E. LAPHAM, WM. A. ODELL and SAMUEL GLOVER were chosen.

There are, therefore, two distinct sets of Trustees. The Church is not through its troubles yet.

Cricket.

A match was to have been played yesterday at Newark, N. J., with the Harlem Club, but owing to the unsettled state of the weather the Harlem men were afraid of venturing so far from home, much to the disappointment of the Newark players, who were all on the ground early in the morning ready for the fray. Tents were erected and well filled with visitors. This match will probably not take place this season.

Drug Importers and Dealers.

Some time ago an "order" was made by the Treasury Department requiring all drugs liable to adulteration to pass through the public stores. A meeting was convened on Saturday last at the warehouse of Messrs. DAVIS, MORRIS & Co., No. 87 Wall-street, to draft a memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating the effects of the new rule, and praying that the order might be rescinded. A Committee of four gentlemen was appointed to take further action in the matter.

Now, as far as the great masses of the public are concerned, and especially everybody and his wife, who, on some occasion or other, are perpetually taking physic, this movement on the part of the wholesale drug importers might seem to be an attempt to retain the monopoly and opportunity of adulterating articles of every day consumption. A little explanation of the matter will show that this is an erroneous view of the case.

If a simple-minded person go to a retail chemist's gaudily bedizened and decorated shop, and ask for a "scruple" of powdered rhubarb or jalap, or some minute and domestic quantity of any "drug" or root in a prepared state, that is in powder, the probability is he will obtain an article, the composition of which is one-fourth part flour, chalk or turmeric, or mostly some other innocent article. Relying on his knowledge of the fact of the "treasury order" as to inspection of drugs, he swallows or administers the dose in fancied security. Now what are the facts?

Just these, that spite of such order the public have not the faintest guarantee of the purity of five out of six of the "preparations" they purchase of the retail druggist. They are all notoriously adulterated, as completely and expensively here as in England. No less, excepting a State law of inspection of retail drug stores can reach the evil.

To make the statement more explicit and intelligible, jalap for instance, or Peruvian bark, is sent into New-York in bulky packages. Before susceptible of being used, jalap must be reduced to impalpable powder. Once each apothecary's apprentice performed this office with the domestic mortar and pestle. But in our day, these drugs and scores of others pass through the hands of the drug grinder, who performs that operation for so much per hundred weight, and who, according to price or stipulation, brings up the weight lost by grinding with some material of course less costly, and some coloring material, if necessary. In this way, good Russian rhubarb may be either honestly or villainously treated, or a bad article may be fetched up to the required brilliancy and power by the addition of gamboge or turmeric to make up for so much added powerless flour or chalk.

Now it is claimed the order issued from the Treasury Department is absolutely inoperative against all this. It does not reach the case. It is no protection to the public. Not merely ground or pulverized roots and barks are thus susceptible of daily adulteration, but every officinal preparation of the Materia Medica. But what the "order" does is asserted by these remonstrants to be absolutely to embarrass trade without corresponding advantage. The wholesale drug dealers ask, very reasonably, that when, for instance, 200 cases of opium arrive, one case should, as a sample, be subjected to Government scrutiny. The importers have no means of adulteration at command. From them such packages go into the hands of a middle class of dealers. In the Government Stores, many of these collections of a drug, it is seen, are liable to accidental as well as serious damage. Besides which, many of them are inaccessible of adulteration, or too cheap to be worth the process. Take "sal soda," for instance. The heat of the atmosphere produces deliquescence of the crystals, or deliquescence of some saline masses occurs, rendering them worthless. "Cream of Tartar" is imported in barrels in rough masses. But the Treasury order is no safeguard for its purity in its prepared state. When out of the importer's hand it must be powdered before salable, and when it is beyond the supervision of Government and before it gets into the elegantly gilded drug saloons of Broadway, and thus accessible to the retail purchaser or the physician's prescription, the drug grinder has made a beautifully white impalpable thing of it. Just as bread is whitened by the addition of alum, so drugs must present a beauty of tint, which, if not present, must be artificially produced, or brought down to some highly remunerative price, by judicious additions of plaster of Paris, chalk, flour, &c.

This is the substance of the arguments held by the wholesale Brokers in drugs. They desire to be exonerated from the seeming wish to perpetuate a system of public wrong, and wish that the public may be apprised of the fact that no security is afforded to them by the existing arrangements.

PROHIBITORY LAW.

Argument as to the Validity of the Maine Law—Mr. Wallace's Case.

Before the City Judge.

Yesterday afternoon the case of W. Wallace, charged with a violation of the provisions of the Maine Law, came up for argument before the City Judge (STUART) in Chambers.

Mr Tomlinson appeared for the defence and Mr. Capron for the prosecution.

In opening the case Mr. Tomlinson urged that this case should go to the Court of General Sessions for the purpose of having a trial by Jury, which could not be had at Special Sessions. He rested chiefly on a section of the Maine Law which granted the accused a hearing and trial by Jury in the Court of General Sessions. The law had already been declared unconstitutional. It had long since been paralyzed by the strong common sense of the public; there was nothing in the case requiring a special investigation or decision before any Magistrate acting in such capacity, nor was there any public exigency.

Mr. Capron, for the Carson League, said that he for one, believed the law to be constitutional. He had read no decision that had shaken such conviction. He knew more of the history of this law than many other persons; in its course it had been subjected in reference to the so called constitutional clauses to the closest scrutiny. By men of the highest eminence in the law it had been antecedently declared to be in strict and constitutional conformity to law. It had been said learned gentlemen had given adverse opinions, some of them having been Judges on the bench. Their opinions latterly had not been in conformity with their previous decisions. The question is, whether the Court has a right to send this case to the Court of Special Sessions. He would affirm that there is no such Court in the State as the one contemplated. The learned counsel contended there was a technical informality as to the style and title of the Courts implicated in this procedure.

According to this view of the case the 18th section of the Maine Law is void, inasmuch as no such Courts exist in law as those enumerated or indicated in that statute. The Code makes no mention of Courts of General Sessions. The Maine Law constitutes the City Judge a Court of Special Sessions, and he, Mr. Capron appeared before the Court this day in such relation.

Jurisdiction in this matter was taken from all the other Judges and Courts and given to the City Judge. Such being the case, Mr. Capron thought the Judge had a right to call juries and try cases under the Prohibitory Law. The only question was, what do the words "special sessions" mean? In the City of New-York these cases are to be tried in "Special Sessions." If a man elect to be tried before Special Sessions, it was the duty of the Judge immediately to call a jury and try him without reference to any other supposed Court of "Special" Sessions, the Judge himself in this instance constituting such "Special" Sessions.

The practical effect of the statute is merely to confer a new jurisdiction over a new offence. In these cases the jurisdiction may call a jury. What prevents us from having a jury here? According to such construction of the act, it would be proper. We have 100,000 violators of this law every day, and this is the fourth week of our delay in trying to inculpate one of the offenders. The Judge ought to regard himself as holding the Court this day—as in Special Session, with power to empanel a jury. There was another reason for refusing the motion: We are in "Special" Session; we are not before the committing magistrate; his election to come here is of record. An election once made is conclusive and irrevocable. The statute gives a man the right to elect once, both as to time and place.

A man may waive his right or insist on it, but if he insists or accepts it he must take it as he finds it. The statute requires him to be to affirm the accused of the provisions of the act. He cannot afterwards come and under the 8th section ask to be tried elsewhere. His day of grace is past; before the magistrate, he elected to be tried here. There is but one election; can he have two? Where is your authority for more than one? We are arguing a motion which his opponent had no right to make—the defendant was here for trial, and for that only. A party may waive a constitutional, legislative, or statute right, but once waived it is gone forever.

The Judge observed upon the tale of the counsel, consisting of a mere withdrawing a step; it was possible, and allowable; it was revocable in a criminal case, and irrevocable civilly.

Mr. Capron would still insist that, not as a matter of right, and hardly as a matter of grace, could a man make a second election, and essentially in this instance the principle ought to apply to all law, civil as well as criminal.

Did his Honor think that if a man elected to be tried before him in Special Session, and he, the Judge, wished to send it to General Sessions, could it be done? On the Judge's assumption, he would not have the power so to send him. How did he know that the accused was unwilling to be tried by or before him? The Court is invested with exclusive jurisdiction; it is not in his power to say the case shall not be tried before him.

His Honor said this case was important and different from all other cases, because it involved the finality of condemnation of all the liquor of the accused.

Mr. Capron said, the Legislature represents the will of the people, and evidently thought His Honor's Court was quite as competent as any other. Seeing that at the conclusion of any case, the Judge would have to decide upon the law of that case, while it was merely left to the Jury to decide as to the facts of the selling, it mattered little as to whether a Jury were present or otherwise. Probably His Honor would sit as Judge in General Sessions, could he or would he decide or be able to decide or think differently there from the views he might take of the legal bearings of the question now?

Mr. Tomlinson thought the notice of Mr. Capron might be dispelled at the touch of truth. Assuming the accused had but the right to one election, (which was untrue in fact, and only an hypothesis) [illegible] a case? Mr. Capron had said that the City Judge is a competent tribunal, equally so with any other. But Mr. Tomlinson, [illegible] this position. Assuming the Judge should [illegible] he could not, and had not the power to empanel a Jury. If the section of the Act implicated is void, then is the [illegible] void. [illegible] consistency, argues from it as if still valid. If void, the Magistrate who committed the accused ought to have called a jury and tried him. He cannot [illegible] section which he declares void.

The Judge dissented from this view of Mr. Capron's argument.

Mr. Tomlinson continued to destroy Mr. Capron's argument as to the non-existence of certain designated courts, owing to technical informalities in such designations. Right to do an act [illegible] sufficient [illegible] trial by jury is a sufficient reason. The Constitution of 1777 was the supreme law of the land until the adoption of the new Constitution, and [illegible] was in the system that had preceded it. He would respectfully submit that it was the right, and consequently the duty of the Judge to send this case to another tribunal. A man had a right to demand a trial by Jury. That right was constitutionally his own, and he could not be tried for a new offence by an unconstitutionally created tribunal. Decision reserved.

ARRESTS.

The number of arrests for intoxication yesterday was forty-five, the disposal of which was distributed as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	[illegible]
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcy	[illegible]
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The New Police Order.

The following is a copy of the General Order issued by the Mayor, respecting which some notice was made a few days since:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. [illegible]

GENERAL ORDER.

Captain ——, District ——:

SIR: The strict enforcement of section [illegible] of the Rules and Regulations of the Police Department, which prohibits the connection of any member thereof with any political organization, is essential to the preservation of discipline. I am determined that that section shall be fully complied with.

You will therefore promptly report to the Chief of Police any violation of the same, together with the names of the witnesses, to establish the charge. A failure to do so will be deemed a neglect of duty [illegible]

You will read said section and this Order to every member of your command, and inform them that any violation of it will be severely punished.

By order of FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

G. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

The following is section 28, referred to in the above Order:

The right to vote is guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of the United States, and no member of the Police shall [illegible] to [illegible] the free discharge of the [illegible] entitled to the force, no member of the Police Department will be permitted to connect himself directly or in any way, with a society, club, association or organization of any kind, the object of which is the political advancement of a party, clique or individual.

Norfolk Contributions.

The contributions in this City in aid of the sufferers by Yellow Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, have reached $8,102.

Chas. H. Marshall	$100	[illegible]	
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
James H. Van Alen	[illegible]	G. F. R. [illegible]	
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	[illegible]	Robert Lenox	
T. Donnelly & Co.	[illegible]	A. G. S.	
Fiddis & Morrison	25	S. T. [illegible]	
John A. Stevens	[illegible]	J. K. & F. B. [illegible]	
Theodore W. Riley	[illegible]	Wm. G. Lambert	
S. & Co.	[illegible]	Ralph Mead & Co.	
John T. Parish	25	George B. Archer	
J. Fowler & Talmage	25	H. H. & Co.	
F. A. Abbott, by A. B. Neilson, President Board Underwriters for services rendered the Board	[illegible]	Cash, [illegible]	
		Lieut. Foote, U. S. N.	
		[illegible]	
		H. G. Cornell	
	20	A. & T. Clark	
Total			[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Notes of issue for the general term must be filed on or before Saturday, Sept. 1. Those filed after that day will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

LONG ISLAND.

An Attempt of Prisoners to Break Out of the Kings County Jail.

One of the most villainous plots ever concocted by convicts to regain their freedom, was brought to light in the Kings County Jail on Sunday evening, through the agency of a United States prisoner, thereby defeated. But for this fortunate and timely exposure one person at least would have been killed, and a band of hardened villains let loose upon the community.

It appears that the notorious JOHN TURNER, now in jail awaiting his trial on an indictment for burglary in the first degree, for a robbery committed last year in Grand-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, succeeded Sunday afternoon in removing a bar of iron extending across the window of the cell in which he was confined, with which he broke the lock to the cell door and thus had free egress to the corridor. Once out, he soon found congenial spirits in the adjoining cells, and a plan was arranged with WILLIAM PITT, now in prison for robbing JACOBS' dry goods store, Fulton-street, Brooklyn; JOHN JACKSON and FRANK SMITH, both under indictment for grand larceny, to effect their escape at all hazards—even to the murdering of the keepers if necessary. The first movement of TURNER in furtherance of their plans, was to break the locks and liberate the above named prisoners from their cells, and all entered PITT's cell.

The noise of breaking the locks attracted the attention of JAMES OGILVIE, a United States prisoner under sentence of seven months' imprisonment for revolt, but acting in the capacity of hall-man, waiting upon the other prisoners and having the free range of the corridors, who, finding that several prisoners were out of their cells, approached PITT's cell where they had assembled, and overheard the plan they had adopted to effect their escape. It was to be put into execution when the keeper came in to give them their supper at 5 o'clock the same evening, and it was then near that time. Their plan was to seize the keeper and if he made any resistance or noise to kill him or any others who should interrupt them, and once in possession of his keys, to escape at all hazards.

OGILVIE immediately went to the lower corridor and there communicated to Assistant Keeper LOTT what he had heard. Mr. LOTT armed himself, and, with several assistants, went into the jail, and at the moment they had arranged to come upon him, he closed the door upon them, confining them all in one cell. They were subsequently taken, one by one, to their own cells and heavily ironed. But for the timely notice given by OGILVIE, Mr. LOTT, without doubt, would have been killed. TURNER is a powerful man, and had prepared himself with a razor, and stood ready to grasp the first person that opened the cell door. He vows his determination never to go to State's Prison without having killed somebody, and in a calm, deliberate manner told Mr. LOTT what he should have done to him had not his plans been frustrated.

TURNER was arrested with two others, last year for robbing a store in Grand-street. While going from the jail to the City Hall for examination last Winter, he escaped from an officer by slipping his hand-cuffs, and some four weeks ago, was arrested in New-York by Officer DONNELL of the Fourteenth Ward, (New-York) Police, but not until after a hard fight, during which he fired a pistol at the officer, the ball just grazing his head. In the meantime his accomplices were convicted and sent to the State Prison for ten years each. All he asks now, is an opportunity to kill Captain NORRIS, of the Tenth Ward Police, and says that if he ever appears as a witness against him he certainly will contrive some way to take his life.

OGILVIE has yet four months of his sentence to serve, and we understand that Sheriff LOTT intends to lay his conduct before the President, as a case worthy of Executive clemency.

Kings County Nominations.

CHARLES W. THOMAS is candidate for County Clerk, not CHARLES B., as before published. CHARLES W. THOMAS is not a candidate for the office of Register.

JONAS W. SMITH not James W. Smith, is a candidate for the Sheriffalty. He is a Whig.

NEWPORT.

The Regatta—A Wedding—A Musical Soiree [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

Since my last we have had a regatta, a wedding, [illegible] musicale. The wind proved [illegible] the light and baffling for the yachts to start at the hour appointed, and the consequence was that many a fair cheek grew sunburnt, as parties awaited the signal at different points along the Bay, on the bastions of the Fort and the summit of Tammany Hill. The extensive and diversified landscape visible from the latter place, and the breeze which there tempered the fervor of an August noon, were ample compensation. Brightly gleamed the gay shawls and burnished panels of thickly-grouped ladies and equipages, while hundreds of expectant eyes watched the little fleet of eighteen yachts ready to sail the instant a stronger [illegible] from the capricious air should waft them on their course. It was 2 o'clock, however, before the vagrant procession of broad sails began to move, and not until 7 in the afternoon did the *Julia* round the stake in triumph. This result was so generally anticipated that less than the usual excitement attended the issue. Just before sunset the inner bay near Castle Hill was crowded with the towering spars and snowy canvas of the squadron, which nestled in close proximity like a band of white sea-fowl fluttering to the ground on extended wings. The wedding was that of the Belgian *Chargé d'Affaires* to our Government, recently appointed to a full mission at the Court of St. James. Although his term of office in this country has not much exceeded a year, his varied talents and high tone of character, as well as agreeable and intelligent conversation, have gained him the permanent regard of all who have enjoyed his companionship; and the numerous witnesses of the holy rite, before the altar of old Trinity, which united him to a scion of one of the oldest New-York families, congratulated each other as well as the accomplished bride on the new and intimate tie that now attaches him to the United States. The musical treat which appropriately closed the day's proceedings, took place at "Ocean Point"—the name of the villa where one of the directors of the New-York Academy resides. It was like an evening at a palace on the *Chiaja* of Naples or the *Marina* of Palermo, to listen to such vocalists as BRIGNOLI and AMODIO, in spacious apartments, by the margin of the Atlantic on a Summer night. The low murmur of the surf beneath the windows, the cool breeze from the sea, the presence of so many artists, the smiles of beauty, the deep and sonorous voices, frequent plaudits, and airs melodious with Italian passion and sweetness, revived Ausonian memories. Little PATTI gave a concert the next morning at Ocean Hall, and at night it was brilliant with superbly-dressed waltzers, many of whom owed their glowing complexions and vigorous steps to an ante-prandial sea-bath and an evening ride on the beach.

If the dwellings here were built of stone, and a few [illegible], drawn by servants in livery, and occupied by fine old dowagers, in high bonnets and under ancient parasols, were encountered in the streets—if there was a hotel called the "Royal George," with a garden in the rear, and a regular master of ceremonies of the Beau Nash order in the assembly-room, with a sprinkling of red-coats at the balls, one might fancy himself at Leamington, Brighton, or Bath, in view of the pastimes, the elegant leisure, the boating, bathing, and riding, and cosmopolitan society at Newport during this—the height of the season. Think of incidental conversations in the course of a single day, with a Russian [illegible], a Danish artist, a Norwegian [illegible], a French vocalist, a Dutch traveler, an English clergyman, an Italian chevalier, and with representatives of every large city in the United States—and the experience is akin to that familiar at Baden-Baden and the Baths of Lucca. Such a variety of nationalities and professions are brought together here during the last two weeks in August that a man of adaptive faculty may take his degree as citizen of the world. This European phase is modified, however, by the brevity of the fashionable season, the gregarious habits, the wooden buildings, and the want of traditional organization peculiar to American watering-places. Still, the essential materials are abundant. So many physicians from different parts of the country were here yesterday that an impromptu and very successful reunion, productive of much enjoyment and advantage, was effected by Dr. KING. Among these genial sons of ESCULAPIUS were Dr. WARREN, of Boston—a name equally famed in the annals of patriotism, gigantic fossils and surgery; Dr. FRANCIS, of New-York, whose copious professional reminiscences and original enthusiasm, though subdued by domestic affliction, gave new delight to his colleagues; and Dr. USHER PARSONS, of Providence, who was the surgeon on board the *Lawrence*, in the memorable battle of Lake Erie, who cheered the dying agony of the gallant BROOKS with the news that the British squadron had struck their colors, and was the first to grasp the hand of PERRY when he returned to his shattered vessel from the deck of the *Niagara*, to receive the swords of our conquered foes. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has returned to pass a few days here with one of his relatives, whose elegant mansion is adorned with the trophies of art and the graces of hospitality. Ex-Governor FISH is [illegible] at a cozy old farm house near the beach, and WEEKLER, whose inimitable miniatures have attracted such admiring eyes at the New-York Exhibitions, is reveling in the clear marine tints and outlines of this region. Reading-room and parlors are nightly in requisition to accommodate the throng of visitors; the roads are ground to powder and the strand trampled by wheels and hoofs; there is no elbow room at dinner; registers have no blank leaves; people that used to shake hands every day, only nod at each other; waiters grow frantic; both houses are too few; the Postmaster is overwhelmed with big mails and the boxes with little females. It is the climax of a Newport Summer.

Fowling and pistol-shooting are popular enough here to sustain regular establishments; there are several fair shots at the former healthful recreation, while the crack of revolvers from a gallery quite injudiciously located on the road to the beach, often startles the unwary equestrian. Cards form the daily pastime of some older time-killers, and a [illegible] billiards serves as in-door exercise in weather too hot or rainy to make a drive agreeable. The routine of city life is gradually encroaching upon the conventional habits, and it has become quite as onerous a duty to return calls as in New-York. One of the most agreeable social diversions here is "dining out;" a larger number of cultivated persons and more tact in the selection are [illegible] on such occasions than we often encounter in Winter parties. The prevalent temperature and the delightful view of the sea or a lawn from the table, increase greatly the comforts of these entertainments. Add to this the superior [illegible] society, the convenient hours and the opportunity for adequate conversation, and it is easy [illegible] to perceive how desirable are such hospitalities compared with thronged evening assemblies and dances, of which the hotels give a surfeit. Those who have the requisite discrimination and independence can thus glean, with remarkable facility here, the best social privileges, and hold select communion under the vivifying influence of leisure and a fine climate.

Those familiar with the scenery of the Connecticut Valley and Western New-York, miss here the arborescent display which gives such rural [illegible] to those regions; and many imagine that either the soil or the climate of this island is unfavorable to the prosperity of trees. Such, however, is not the case. Formerly the whole country around Newport was richly wooded. BERKELEY records the luxuriance of the wild vines and the grand proportions and leafy exuberance of the sycamores; [illegible] years ago the latter [illegible] suffered a mysterious blight, and it was a melancholy spectacle to behold so many of these sylvan giants in the vicinity, stretching their bare and mottled limbs, like huge skeletons of the forest, through undulating wreaths of gray mist; nature appeared to mourn the strange loss of those verdant canopies whose shade once fell over roadside and pasture, and enhanced so picturesquely the beauty of the landscape. It was a relief to the eye when these withered remnants of primeval groves were cut down; and the sparse garniture that yet clings to the survivors, still proclaims the fatal and unexplained visitation. The greater part of the woods, once thickly lining the shores, were cleared for fuel, and sometimes, in sheer wantonness, by the British troops during the Revolutionary war; but noble specimens of indigenous trees remain. On the Parade, in front of the State House, are elms worthy of New-Haven; one of rare symmetry adorns the road to the Fort. There are grand old Limes in front of the Channing House, and a whole range of them at the entrance to Lawton's Valley. Apple orchards, many planted by the Indians, flourish inland; and more near the coast, present a remarkable appearance,—the old branches gnarled by the wintry gales into curious forms, and mossy with age. The willow sends its lithe and pendant boughs over many a stream, and lets fall showers of yellow leaves in Autumn, on garden plot and verandah. In more private domains, where faithful attention has been given to arboriculture, every species of native tree attains its highest growth. At Vandure and Oaklands, two beautiful seats a few miles from the town, enormous butter-nuts, tulip trees, and larches, a glorious magnolia and Norway pine, the coffee tree of Kentucky, and a grove of oaks fit for Druidical rites, evidence a natural adaptation for this species of culture, where the requisite taste and enterprise have been enlisted in its behalf. Evergreens, highly desirable as Winter ornaments to villa and cottage, are found to develop sturdily in this latitude; the ancient box tree, discovered amid the ruins of the Malbone House, on whose site PRESCOTT HALL, of your City, erected his hospitable mansion, was quite a miracle of vegetable longevity; and there also stand a group of the most remarkable red cedars in New-England. On Gooseberry Island are scores of sumachs; and at the head of Thames-street, the famous Liberty Tree. The quince, which has a peculiar affinity with salt, finds a propitious air in Newport, and its golden fruit and delicious fragrance are one of the festal signs of October in "our isle." The Silver Poplar is a characteristic feature of the landscape; as the western breeze lifts its foliage a white glimmer plays over the emerald mass and shines momently, until the subsiding breath of Heaven lets fall the vibrating umbrage into green opacity. The *sough* of a clump of these trees, in the freshening wind, is singularly pensive. Masses of foliage meet the gaze when, from yacht, steamer or island, we look back on the town, and lend a vivid hue, grateful to eyes wearied by the glare of sun and water, to the compact array of wooden buildings. If the suburbs of Newport appear somewhat bare of trees, in point of salubrity their absence is not to be regretted, for such is the humidity of the climate that only during the extreme Summer solstice is their shade desirable. It is a region where the full sweep of the wind and the open play of the sunshine are wanted at least three-quarters of the year. Around dwellings it is easy to cultivate every kind of fruit and ornamental tree. I have walked with the noble mistress of the domain in a dense plantation where the maple, the fir, the hickory, the oak, the cypress, the ailanthus, the weeping willow and the majestic elm, flourish in lofty and complete array together, who planted them as saplings thirty years ago.

CANONICUS.

The Morals of Fourierism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It may seem needless for a stranger to volunteer to "mix" in a fight in which you are abundantly able to take care of yourself as well as the cause of public morals, which you have so ably and fearlessly defended. But, *it seems to me*, that you take it too much for granted that the public knows what you know.

The *Tribune* indignantly denies that it has been the advocate of the immoralities of Fourierism. Let us look at the facts. The principal Editor of the *Tribune* was for years President of the American Society of Fourierists, of which the *Harbinger* was the organ. Its literary reviewer, who has just given a three column notice of *Mary Lyndon*, of a kind to commend it to the favorable consideration of all *ismatics*, was President of the Brook Farm Phalansterian Association. Another prominent member of its editorial *corps*, was an active member of the same Association. Mr. BRISBANE, Mr. McDANIEL, Miss BLACKWELL, HUGH DOHERTY—in fact nearly all its prominent and regular correspondents have been, and I presume still are, staunch Fourierists.

I had the honor to attend the Anniversary of the Birthday of FOURIER, in this City, a few years ago, when the three gentlemen who at present are the leading Editors of the *Tribune*, all filled official positions; and when Mr. BRISBANE united in one toast the names of JESUS CHRIST, CHARLES FOURIER and HORACE GREELEY!

It is useless and absurd for those people to say that they do not adopt the views of FOURIER on love and marriage, or the relations of the sexes. His fundamental maxim, on which his whole platform rests, is that "*Attractions are proportional to destinies.*" What does this mean but that every one should be free to follow his attractions? There is no work of FOURIER, in which he does not ridicule civilized morality, marriage, and the existing family relations; and he proves conclusively, through all his works, that what the "miserable civilizees" call morality can have no place in a system, the two chief axioms of which are, "Attractions proportional to destinies," and "The series distribute the harmonies." Consequently, it will be found that all the prominent advocates and adherents of the Free Love philosophy are, or have been Fourierists. S. P. ANDREWS was a disciple of FOURIER, before he became the Apostle of Individualism. The author of *Mary Lyndon* was a Fourierist by her own confession, and a friend of ALBERT BRISBANE. The Free Love Spiritualists are Socialists, and generally, either have been or are of the school of FOURIER. The author of *Love vs. Marriage* has been one of the most earnest students and translators of FOURIER. *Love in a Phalanstere* was published here under the auspices of the Society already mentioned.

Now, Sir, the denial of participation in the central fundamental, axiomatic doctrines of FOURIER, by those who have for ten years past given their names, influence and exertions to spread his doctrines; who have organized Societies, founded phalanxes, and now own stock in some; who have celebrated Fourier anniversaries and edited Fourieristic papers, seems to me base and cowardly in the extreme. The *Tribune*, from its first establishment, has been a rallying point, as well as a kind of hospital of invalids, for the scattered forces of the Phalansterian Socialists on both Continents. It is the *Harbinger*, in a covert and more popular form, and its editors only wait the time when it will be safe to do so, to carry out their principles to the fullest extent.

VERITAS.

☞ THE TIMES can be had at an early hour of JACOB [illegible], No. 83 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, where orders for the Daily or Weekly will be received.

Agriculture and Peaches in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

JERSEY CITY, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

A trip lately taken through the Counties of Somerset and Mercer, showed the most flattering and encouraging prospects in relation to the abundant yield of the soil of the present season; and the prospects of the farmers were never better, and they are very much encouraged and delighted with their prospects of the present year.

New-Jersey will have a large surplus crop of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and fruits.

The wheat crop, which was very fine, was all secured, and none of it has been spoiled with the heavy rains, the season being full two weeks in advance of the western part of the State of New-York and the Western States; and although the oats were very much down, it was secured without much waste. The only short crop in New-Jersey is the hay crop, the roots having been very much frozen out with the cold weather last Winter.

The corn crop never was more promising, and that crop is also already made, although not near fit to gather. I saw corn so high that the ears came out some seven or eight feet up the stalk. Corn is heavily eared, and I should think there is a third more than an average crop.

My route was from the terminus of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Millstone, through the extended valley in the Township of Montgomery, in the County of Somerset, and the large Township of Hopewell, in the County of Mercer, out to the Delaware River. This is one of the most fertile and the largest and most extended valleys in New-Jersey; and we saw fields of corn innumerable, which would yield from fifty to seventy bushels of shelled corn to the acre; and notwithstanding their barns are all filled, upon almost every farm we saw stack-yards of grain—from six to seventeen stacks—and then, overlooking a large extent of country, as we sometimes did, the sight was beautiful.

Hopewell is growing to be a large peach-growing section. The peaches having in a measure failed in the lower sections of the State. On account of the land becoming poisoned and diseased by the yellows, occasioned by the constant growth of trees, peach-growing is moving northward.

A few years ago, peaches were not grown north of the Counties of Monmouth and the lower part of Middlesex; now, the Counties of Mercer, Somerset, and the northern part of Middlesex, are large peach-growing districts. The yield of peaches in the Township of Hopewell will be large, and the prospect for fruit from that section is fine. The fruit is not yet ripe, and hardly any good fruit will reach New-York City from that section before the 28th or 29th inst.

The peach crop is not near as abundant as expected. In the lower sections large quantities have shriveled up and fallen off on account of the wet weather, and the trees now growing do not look so healthy and thriving as heretofore. Yet, there will be a moderate quantity of good fruit soon—sufficient to make a fair supply on one hand, and return remunerative prices to the producer on the other. I should think good peaches would average from 75 cents to $1 50 per basket.

Nothing has come to market yet, except what the growers called "forced fruit and trash." The prospect for apples was never better.

Yours, truly, J. W.

The "English Surgeon," and the St. George's Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I observe in your paper of Saturday last a communication from "A Constant Reader," asking "what the St. George's Society is doing all the time," while a case of extreme distress is going the round of print and philanthropy.

In the month of March last, the case of this same Dr. WILSON was noticed in your columns; and thereupon the Superintendent of the St. George's Society of this City made immediate personal inquiry into it, in order that aid might be afforded, if it came within our prescribed rules. The Superintendent was then informed by the unfortunate deceased himself, that he and his family were natives of Limerick, Ireland. The funds of the St. George's Society being exclusively devoted to the relief of destitute natives of England or of the British Colonies, no further steps were taken in the matter.

It is to be hoped, Sir, that your correspondent is now satisfied; and that "having contributed at least $100 to that Society," he will not find it requisite hereafter to curtail his liberality, as he threatens to do, "unless the managers can explain this neglect." As, however, the Society has no knowledge of any subscribers at Philadelphia, whence he dates his letter, it will be most happy to learn the name of its anonymous benefactor.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WM. YOUNG,

President of the St. George's Society.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 27, 1855.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Visit to the Capital—The Decision of the Supreme Court—Gov. Reeder and how he is Treated.

From the Kansas Free State.

Some business with the Territorial officials required us to make a recent visit to the Shawnee Mission. We were surprised to see so much improvement among the Shawnees since we had passed along before.

We arrived at the Mission on the morning of the 31st ult. Upon walking up, we inquired of one of the members what was the order of the day. "Oh!" said he, "we are holding up to get the decision of the Supreme Court as to the legality of our act in removing from Pawnee to this place." We asked what Supreme Court? "Why, the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory. It has been organized, and is now in session to hear that question." We were surprised, and at a loss to understand how they managed to make John Doe and Richard Roe bring that question properly before that Court. We have always entertained a high opinion of LECOMPTE, both as a jurist and a gentleman, but this is something inexplicable in his conduct. When we inquired a little further we learned that Judge JOHNSTON was preparing his dissent to the proceedings, to be made a part of the record. *It was well known how two of the Judges, Lecompte and Elmore, would decide the question before it came up, which was only done to forestall matters.* We did not wait to hear the decision, the reporter agreeing to send us a copy of the proceedings. The hearing of this question is one more great outrage, and shows conclusively that neither honor, reputation nor any regard for law and justice deter members of the Pro-Slavery party from doing anything, when they are made to believe that the interests of their party require them to act.

We called on Governor REEDER, and found him in good health and fine spirits, amid the many trials and difficulties he, almost alone, has had to contend with. The members of the Legislature treat him with all the disrespect that could be expected from such a class of lawless men. While conversing with him, his Private Secretary, Mr. LOWRY, came in with four or five copies of his *Veto Message*, for which he had to pay 50 cents. This we presume is the first time in American history that a Governor had to pay so high for a copy of his own message.

Men who, day after day, and week after week, indulge in the grossest personal abuse against the Governor, threatening shooting, hanging, tar and feathering and driving from the Territory, can come into his office and coolly and deliberately take a seat as though they had never said anything of the kind, knowing full well that it is only his official dignity that preserves him from ejecting them over the porch far into the middle of the yard, the moment they darken his door.

They had just heard the evening previous of his removal, and the appointment of DAWSON, and of course had to adjourn into the vicinity of a number of grog-shops in Missouri to have a "bust over it." STRINGFELLOW tried to make a speech on the great question; said that they had great occasion to rejoice over the removal of REEDER, but also the rejoicing over the new appointment. It was not a very enthusiastic meeting.

A goodly number of the members are not satisfied with their proceedings, but they are whipped in by the leaders. Some say that they are making d—d fools of themselves, some think that they had better adjourn to Pawnee and reenact all their laws, as then there could be no excuse on the part of the Governor.

Designs of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas.

From the Kansas Free State, Aug. 13.

We had a very interesting conversation with a Pro-Slavery man the other day, in which we learned that it was the design of the Legislature to fix the time for the election of delegate to Congress about the 1st of September next, that is, after they had time to get their Counties organized, the Board of Commissioners, and other County Officers all appointed. It is the design then to organize the militia of the Territory, and arm them with the 2,137 muskets to which the Territory is entitled from the General Government. These guns are to be used by men who will enforce all the enactments of the present Legislature. They are now preparing for the guns so that they may be in readiness at the next election for delegate, as their imported voters are expecting some excitement on that occasion. We inquired why they assumed the defensive to such an extent. He replied, that so long as the Aid Company had $5,000,000 of money at work in the Territory for the purpose of preventing the introduction of Slavery, that it was necessary for them to strain every nerve when they had the upper hand, hence they were thoroughly organized, and they taxed every Pro-Slavery man from $10 to $50, according to his means, in order to promote the interests of their cause. We replied that they should not fear the funds of the Aid Company, as they were not able to build a hotel in Lawrence worth $6,000. That may all be true enough he replied, but it affords us a very good club with which to beat them over the head, and from this fact *we are bound to make Kansas a Slave State, as the whole South are enlisted in our behalf, and are sending us aid;* and then we have the promise of great assistance from the Northern States as there are many there who prefer Slavery to Freedom, as for instance there are several Northern men in our Legislature, and most of our radical frontier editors are Northern men. We stated that all the combined powers of his satanic majesty could never bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. So we parted each firmly convinced that his side of the question would finally triumph.

Capital Located.

From the Kansas Free State.

The Legislature has, we are reliably informed, located the Capital at Lecompton, a town site on the Kansas, eleven miles above Lawrence. We are told that speculators by scores were in waiting on the day when this interesting question was to be decided, ready to pitch in as soon as they should receive any intimation where it should be located. We presume that the bone is already picked bare, and that the poor dogs now waiting for a bite will have to go away hungry. Whether the location will be legal is a matter about which there is much doubt. We would advise those who depend solely upon the Capital in a speculation not to invest too extensively until the legality of the Legislature is decided.

Kansas.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

KANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SHAWNEE MISSION, Aug. 14.

Dr. STRINGFELLOW asked for leave to introduce a bill to authorize the election of Delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution, in order that Kansas might apply for admission into the Union. He said that some might think this step premature, but he thought it would tend to allay the excitement at present existing, and which would continue to exist, concerning the admission of Kansas, not only in the Territory but throughout the Union. There would be no peace until this question was settled, and the sooner it was decided the better. Kansas, he continued, had already a larger population than several States had at the time of their admission. Kansas was now an older Territory than California was when she applied for admission; and, with the exception of that State, Kansas was increasing its population more rapidly than any other Territory ever had before. The number of inhabitants that a Territory must have before it could be admitted had never been settled, either by United States laws or in any other way. He thought every Territory should be admitted as soon as it could support the expenses of its own Government.

The bill was read twice and referred to a Special Committee of Messrs. MARSHALL, ANDERSON and MATTHIAS.

KANSAS A STATE.

The following is a correct copy of Dr. STRINGFELLOW's bill, to which allusion is made above:

SEC. 1. There shall be an election held on the day of the election of the Congressional delegate, to wit: First Monday in October, 1855, for delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of judges of election, at the several election precincts, to cause a poll to be opened with two columns—one headed "Convention," and the other, "No Convention," and the vote of each voter shall be set in the appropriate column.

SEC. 3. The judges shall make returns of the votes, for and against Convention, and for the different persons voted for as members of said Convention, in the same manner as is required by law in other elections.

SEC. 4. If, upon summing up all the votes polled, a majority shall appear "for the Convention," then the persons who shall be elected, as is provided by law in other elections, shall on the first Monday in December, 1855, meet and assemble at the town of Lecompton in general Convention, and shall have power to form a Constitution for this Territory.

SEC. 5. The Convention shall be the judge of its own privileges and elections, and the members thereof shall have the same privileges and pay of members of the Legislature.

SEC. 6. In case of contested elections to the Convention the contending candidates shall pursue the same course, and be governed by the same rules as are now prescribed by law in contested elections to the Legislature of this Territory.

SEC. 7. If a vacancy occur in the Convention the same shall be filled in the same manner as prescribed by law for filling vacancies in the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 8. The Constitution formed by the Convention shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and shall be published.

SEC. 9. At the general election, in 1856, at the several election precincts, in this Territory, the judges of elections shall cause two columns to be opened, headed one "for the Constitution," and the other "against the Constitution," and cause the vote of each voter to be set in the appropriate column, and certify the votes so given to the Clerks of the several County Courts, who shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Territory.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to lay before the General Assembly, at their regular session in the year 1856, the vote for ratification or rejection of the Constitution, and if it shall appear to the General Assembly, in joint meeting, that a majority of all the votes given have accepted the Constitution, they shall declare the same to be the supreme law of the Territory, *and forthwith proceed to elect two Senators*—one for the short term and one for the long term—and by them transmit a copy of the same to the Congress of the United States, and *apply for admission as a State.*

SEC. 11. Each Council District shall elect three members of Convention for each Councilman they may be entitled to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to regulate elections was again taken up, and the remaining sections read. Its chief features are that it allows only one voting precinct in each county, and enacts the *viva voce* system. The voting precincts were invariably placed in the most strong Pro-Slavery sections of the various counties, whether convenient in a geographical point of view or not. This object—to bring the Free-Soilers to the same polling booth with the whole Pro-Slavery strength of each county—was openly avowed, and fighting freely talked of, especially by Mr. WHITLOCK. It was passed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STRINGFELLOW'S PROPOSAL TO CALL A CONVENTION.

The Committee to whom was referred Dr. STRINGFELLOW's act to provide for the call of a Convention to form a State Constitution, reported "that it would be premature to provide for the calling of a Convention to form a State Constitution without first submitting the question to the people at the polls, as to whether they desire such a step to be taken, even if the proposition was concluded that we possess, or will possess, by the proposed time the requisite population. There are other reasons of importance which would tend to the conviction that the bill is premature, which will appear from a mere suggestion. Kansas will apply for admission as a Slave State, and if admitted at all, it must be done partly by Northern votes.

"In the present state of fanatical excitement existing in some of the non-Slaveholding States, there is some doubt whether we would be admitted into the Union with a slavery clause in our Constitution, for it will be charged that Kansas does not possess the requisite population—a charge which cannot be statistically and officially refuted. In view of all the circumstances, the Committee are of the opinion that Kansas should not apply for admission into the Union as long as there is a question as to her right to demand admission by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The Committee herewith propose a substitute to the said bill, which provides the initiatory step, the calling of said Convention. They would, therefore, recommend the rejection of said bill, and the passage of the substitute.

JOSEPH C. ANDERSON,
O. H. BROWNE,
F. J. MARSHALL.

The substitute was read twice and considered engrossed.

Reception of the President at White Sulphur Springs.

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

Response of President Pierce.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun of Aug. 24.

Upon hearing of the purpose of the President of the United States to visit the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va., a number of the visitors assembled in public meeting to take steps to tender to him, as a mark of their high respect, a public reception. On motion of Judge MASON of Maryland, Mr. W. M. PORCHER of South Carolina was called to the Chair, and Col. ABRAHAM VAN BUREN of New-York was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, on motion, a Committee was appointed to make arrangements to carry into effect the views and wishes of the meeting. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen, viz:

Ex-President Tyler, Hon. W. Boulware and James Lyons, Esq., of Virginia; Judge Mason, Hon. John Nelson, Hon. W. D. Merrick, of Maryland; Hon. A. Rencher, Hon. W. N. Edwards and Gen. Eaton, North Carolina; Col. A. Van Buren and Jas. S. Sandford, Esq., of New-York; Judge Caruthers, of Tennessee; Gen. Ricks, Mississippi; Gov. J. L. Manning, Hon. F. W. Pickens, and W. M. Porcher, South Carolina; John H. Wodfolk, Esq., of Kentucky; Mr. Riggs, District of Columbia; Mr. Biddle, Pennsylvania; Mr. Chickering, Massachusetts; Hon. F. S. Lyon, Alabama; Mr. Chas. Noncure, Louisiana; Dr. Walker, Georgia; William Calwell, Esq., of Virginia; and Major McCullough, of Texas.

Subsequently, upon a meeting of the Committee, ex-President TYLER was unanimously chosen its Chairman, and as such was requested to tender to the President the hospitalities of the State, and to receive him on behalf of the visitors at the Springs. At the same time a sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. Porcher, Judge Mason, Col. Van Buren and Mr. Boulware, were appointed to meet the President and his family and friends on the way, and escort them to the place of reception. Gov. MANNING was designated to introduce the President individually to such of the visitors as might desire to form his personal acquaintance. Accordingly about 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 21st inst., the sub-Committee met the President and his party at a hotel about a mile from the Springs, where he was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. PORCHER, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: We have been delegated by the General Committee, at the head of which stands Ex-President TYLER, to welcome your approach to the Virginia Springs, and to escort you to that place, where you will be received by the Committee and a numerous assembly ready to do honor to a Chief Magistrate whose patriotism has been shown not only in the Senate Chamber, but on the field. Sir, we welcome you not only in behalf of those who sent us, but we welcome you to the land of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE, who were the friends of Constitutional rights and liberties.

To this address the President briefly replied, and in substance said, that he was deeply impressed with the honor conferred upon him, and that he would, with great pleasure, place himself in the hands of the Committee.

The procession, consisting of a number of open barouches, one drawn by four horses, in which the President and part of the Committee were seated, was then formed. The rest of the President's party, consisting of Mrs. PIERCE, Mr. WEBSTER, (private secretary,) Senator MASON, Mr. HOOVER, the United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, and Mr. JOHN S. BARBER, occupied the other carriages with the rest of the Committee. The carriages then proceeded towards the springs, giving the President ample time to view the beautiful scenery of this lovely spot. The President was most cordially and enthusiastically received by the numerous visitors and people from the surrounding counties, who had assembled in front of the drawing-room to do him honor. The venerable ex-President TYLER received him in the most graceful and dignified manner, and addressed him thus:

MR. PRESIDENT: The citizens here assembled from almost every State of the Union have appointed us a Committee to tender you their cordial congratulations upon your safe arrival at this celebrated watering place. In the fact that they have constituted me the medium for the interpretation of their feelings and sentiments, you will readily conclude that their greetings are presented without the remotest reference to political parties. I have no place now, such is the working of our free institutions, among politicians, and my position is entirely in the social circle. There is not one of us all, however, who do not regard you as the representative of a great idea, which springing from the bosom of a confederacy of States, constitutes you the chief magistrate of a glorious Republic, and in that sentiment, apart from all other considerations, entitling you to their deference and respect, each and all salute you. Your journey hither has been unaccompanied by the ostentation and parade which attend upon the movements of the chief Executive officer of other countries. No sabre has flashed, no bayonet has glistened in the eyes of the populace, no body of armed mercenaries has surrounded your person, and yet your body guard is larger and stronger than ever in the history of our race surrounded the person of any other than an American President. A whole people constitutes that body guard, which now amounts to nearly 30,000,000 of freemen. Their destinies under the Constitution, are in a great measure committed to your hands, and we are well aware of the many anxieties and cares which necessarily beset you. While we sleep, it is your province to keep watch over the public safety, and after much labor and toil you come hither to enjoy a short repose, and at this health-giving fountain to renew our ability to encounter new cares and new anxieties. And where else upon earth can a spot be found better suited to your purpose? No noise of rival factions disturbs this peaceful valley. Here all meet in forgetfulness of party differences, and unite in one unbroken social circle, cemented alone by the feeling that the country over which you preside is our country, and that our true glory is in the American name. That health-giving fountain, like the pool of Siloam, gives strength to the weak and restores the faded rose in all its morning pride to the cheek blanched by sickness and by pain. To this spot we tender you a true and cordial welcome, and after the manner of our fathers, receive you in our midst to all our social enjoyments as one of us.

The President of the United States replied as follows:

He said that he had come hither for relaxation and repose, but although he could not repress a feeling of regret when he heard, late last evening, of the purpose to receive him in a public manner, he was nevertheless deeply moved by this warm and cordial greeting on the part of his countrymen assembled at this Paradise of watering places, the attractions and charms of which were strikingly evinced by the presence of those from all, even the most distant portions of the Union, who represented more than twenty-five millions of people; and, might he not add, without violation of the proprieties of the occasion, he hoped none of the modern *isms*, which were potent for evil, but powerless for good, which could distract and destroy, but never construct or adorn. He was sure that this assemblage, while it comprised so large a share of the beauty and refinement, also represented the intelligence, patriotism and valor of the country.

Permit me, sir, he said, to express the gratification at the part you have consented to bear on this occasion has imparted to me personally, and to say that no citizen in the country rejoices more sincerely than myself, in the fact that you are enjoying the best reward which can be accorded to a faithful and conscientious public servant, the only really valuable worthy recompense for duties well performed and days well spent. You cannot have failed to observe with just pride, now that the emotions of personal ambition and the passions and prejudices of party strife have passed away, and the conviction has settled upon the public mind that, in your conduct of national affairs you were actuated by pure motives, and that high purposes were bravely and wisely executed.

The President did not fail to appreciate the comprehensive and national tone of the remarks which had just been made. They were in the only spirit worthy of an American citizen. An opposite spirit—one sectional or fanatical—would have stamped disgrace and defeat upon the designs of the revolution. It would have paralyzed the energies, which, in that great contest for the right of self-government, inspired words of defiance, and gave blows of vigor when vigor was needed. It would have made this glorious Constitution—under which we have lived together and grown together in peace, under the controlling influence of which we have enjoyed for more than sixty years such a degree of advancement, prosperity and happiness, individually and socially, as States and as a Confederacy, as the world has never yet witnessed, and which only mad fanaticism would recklessly destroy—an impossibility.

Strive, said he, to compute the value of this peerless inheritance, both by what it cost and by the blessings which it has already conferred, and see how vain are all efforts at computation. The great and engrossing question which, under existing circumstances, should call for the profoundest deliberations of every man who values the boon of civil and religious liberty, is how to preserve that which if once lost can never be recovered. The general answer must be, by all possible means, but chiefly by an habitual reverence for every principle, and a cheerful obedience to which our fathers pledged themselves and bound us their children by a sacred maintenance, not only in letter but in spirit, of all the provisions of the common bond. In a country so vast as this, so diversified in climate, soil, productions, interests and population, it was vain to expect the prevalence of the same sentiments at the [illegible] occurrence in the same opinions. But this was true during the Revolution. Just as true at the adoption of the Constitution, which embraced the then thirteen States as it is now. It was then perfectly understood. But the generation of our fathers were not merely brave and patriotic, they were eminently wise and practical men. They saw how vain would be the attempt to preserve the liberties of this country without a central Union with all the States which could not be better and more safely entrusted to the States, and they made the best provision for this diversity which human wisdom could devise. Under that provision, said he, I can cherish and love, as I do, the institutions of the State in which I was reared. You, and these our countrymen, from whatever region they may have come, from the Madawaska to the Capes of Florida, can do the same, and the man who interferes with the enjoyment of our rights and privileges in this regard, and in all others, fails to keep faith, and is recreant to the most sacred injunctions of duty. It is no matter what our peculiar views may be, or what prejudices may take possession of our minds or hearts, if, as American citizens, we find ourselves constrained by a law higher or more imperative than this law, we then deny the obligations which the constitution imposes, and can have no just claim to the protection and blessings which it confers.

The President said he apprehended that the great danger to be guarded against, at the present time, was the prevalence of heresies which were in direct antagonism with the basis, doctrines and principles of the Constitution, and, perhaps he might say, a general want of deference to the authority of law. Let it be remembered, that whenever in a State or Territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, a single citizen of the Republic is deprived of the right guaranteed to him by law, there is a blow aimed at the Constitution itself. It matters not whether that citizen be so wronged by evasion or violence; and let it also be remembered that he suffers not alone! The whole framework of our system to a greater or less extent inevitably feels the shock. Hence, obedience to the fundamental law, and to all laws, national or State, local or municipal, enacted in subordination thereto, is the lesson first to be taught and the last to be disregarded.

The President remarked, in conclusion, that although we were assembled here for relaxation, and to enjoy the noble scenery and bracing atmosphere, we could not be unmindful of the soil upon which we tread, nor could we, if we would, withhold our cheerful, grateful homage from the "mother of States and of Statesmen." Here she stood, with all the glorious memories of the past, and the kindling hopes of the future clustering pre-eminently around the fields of her victory, and the tombs of her sages. Here upon her calm bosom reposed the ashes of the Great Captain, who, thoroughly inspired with the idea of patriotic nationality, solved, under the Providence of God, the problem of independent sovereignty for this Continent! Here, near the seat of learning which he established, rises the modest shaft which points to the burial spot of the bold but sagacious and philosophic reformer who promulgated and developed in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Act of 1787, "to establish religious freedom in Virginia," now incorporated into her Constitution, the great principles of civil and religious liberty!

Here, too, lived and died the calm and learned statesman who, more than any other, contributed to the formation and the perfection of the details of the completed system of government under which we live, who may justly be said to have launched the Constitution, and to have been the pilot during the first years of the great experiment. Here was the home of that matchless orator whose tongue seemed to have been touched as with a live coal from off the altar of liberty; and whose silver-toned voice pronounced those inspired sentiments which cheered the hearts of SAMUEL ADAMS and JOHN HANCOCK in Faneuil Hall. How amazing that in the development of great talents in the world's history, such an allotment should have fallen to a single State. Long may Virginia maintain her proud position, encouraging by her precept and her example hopes of a union which shall never perish.

The president assured President TYLER that he should gladly accept his invitation to become better acquainted with the concourse of his countrymen here assembled, and who had given him a reception so cordial, in a manner so agreeable.

Both speeches were received with great approbation and enthusiastic applause. The whole ceremony was considered one of deep interest, most touching character and impressive in the extreme. Never before in the history of the country and a similar incident occurred, of an ex-President being called upon to address the actual President under such circumstances, and never did more cordial feeling prevail.

After these addresses, the President entered the drawing-room, and was introduced to the persons present in a most graceful and courteous manner, by Gov. MANNING. A most cordial reception has also been extended to Mrs. PIERCE by the ladies of the Springs.

After the company had been presented to the President, the Committee escorted him to the Heath Cottage, where a very elegant collation had been prepared for him and his friends. As soon as the President entered, Mr. CALWELL, the generous and worthy proprietor of the Springs, said to him in a handsome manner, "Sir, consider yourself at home."

One Hard-Shell Candidate Gone—Declination of Mr. George Cole.

From the Buffalo Republic.

We are authorized by Mr. GEORGE COLE, of this city, to publish the following letter, which is a copy of one addressed to the Hard-Shell State Central Committee, and which peremptorily declines the nomination for State Engineer, made by the Hard-Shell Convention. It will be seen that Mr. COLE puts his declension on the ground that he does not belong to that party. The letter is as follows:

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

Messrs. H. S. Cutting and others, State Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I learn by telegraph that at the Convention which was held at Syracuse, yesterday and to-day, I was nominated as the candidate of that body for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor.

While I highly esteem the good opinion of my fellow citizens, whether it be expressed in the private circle or in public assemblies, and should appreciate the honor of an election to the office for which you have named me, I am not willing to become the candidate of a Convention *composed of a section of the Democratic party in whose organization I have not participated.*

Being a candidate for nomination to the same office by the Convention which is to assemble on the 30th inst., I am unwilling to be placed in a doubtful position politically, by assenting to any act which may subject me to a suspicion of having attempted to forestall the action of the Convention on the 30th inst.

I had hoped, and still desire, that the Democracy of this State may unite in the political contest of this Fall, and that its united energies would redeem us from the misrule of our opponents. This surely cannot be accomplished if your Convention was serious in its action.

Begging that you will make known to your associates this my declension, I remain your ob't serv't,

GEORGE COLE.

News from Hayti.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Charles E. Lex*, Capt. HARPER, we have dates from Aux Cayes to the 12th inst. Capt. HARPER states that affairs in Hayti were in a bad condition. Money was exceedingly scarce, and so were the principal articles of export, particularly coffee and logwood. It is asserted beyond contradiction that the coffee crop, now in blossom on the whole North and Southwest of the Island, will be a very small one, which will seriously affect business next season. American provisions were in such abundance in all parts of the island, that the prices obtained scarcely paid the freight and duties, particularly fish of every kind.

It would afford great satisfaction to the commercial community to ascertain if the law regulating the salaries and fees of consuls and commercial agents, which took effect the first day of July last, had extended to Hayti, as the commercial agent at Aux Cayes denied having received any instructions from the Department other than those in operation for years. The old fees and charges are loudly complained of, and, as an illustration, a charge of three dollars is invariably made for certifying an invoice. If the salaries, fees and charges of consuls and agents are not regulated by law, and given general circulation, they should be regulated immediately by the Government from whom accredited.—*Phil. Register, Aug. 25.*

Postage Statistics.

The following is a comparative statement of the amount received for letter postage at some of the principal cities in the United States, during the years ending 31st March, 1853 and 1855.

	1853.	1855.
Boston	$169,373 04	[illegible]
New-York	485,129 66	[illegible]
Philadelphia	151,961 79	179,580 79
Baltimore	56,573 96	107,919 11
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	74,364 68	77,319 30
St. Louis	36,041 37	[illegible]
Cincinnati	58,065 05	76,314 85
Chicago	20,281 94	14,380 40

The following is a statement of the amount of postage on letters sent to the same offices, and considered there to be remailed and sent to other offices:

	1853.	1855.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]

GEN. THOS. C. FLOURNEY, President of the Kentucky Temperance Society, has issued a proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 22d November, as a day to be devoted by the temperance people of Kentucky to the giving of thanks to God for the blessings he has showered upon our country.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

$711,705 in Freight.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Steamship *Daniel Webster*, of the Nicaragua Line, THOMAS MINER Esq., Commanding, arrived at her dock early yesterday morning, with $711,000 in specie, and 356 passengers, brought by the steamer *Pacific* from San Francisco on the 1st inst. to San Juan del Sur *via* Manzanilla.

The *Daniel Webster* on her outward passage called at Kingston, Jam., for coals, *en route* to Punta Arenas, bringing a large mail therefrom, and left the latter port on the evening of the 16th for this port direct. Time 6 days and 16 hours.

On the night of the 14th a terrific hurricane furiously swept over the Mosquito coast, involving the total loss of H. B. M.'s sloop-of-war *Wanderer*. Her cutter reached San Juan de Nicaragua on the 16th with dispatches to the steam frigate *Buzzard*, laying in that harbor, to render immediate assistance—and she left for the scene of disaster as soon as steam was got up.

MICHAEL McLAUGHLIN on the night of the 17th jumped overboard from the *Daniel Webster's* upper deck and was drowned. Cause unknown.

The Accessory Transit Co.'s new steamer *San Carlos* was safely got over the Castillo Rapids, under the masterly superintendance of Capt. Jos. N. SCOTT, the Company's indefatigable agent,—and will prove of incalculable value to the line, besides marking, in an eminent manner, the wise policy of the Board of Directors, in constructing a vessel especially suited to the present requirements of this favorite route, regardless of the enormous costs incurred.

She is the counterpart of our own noble river steamers, of great size, power and strength. Her saloons spacious, cool, airy and light; furnished in right good style; and one is exclusively devoted to the use of lady passengers, wherein, as indeed, throughout her several departments, sleeping berths are fitted up with great taste and judgment.

She left on her trial trip the same day for the city of Granada, in charge of Capt. SLOCUM, her experienced and popular commander, and will return betimes to meet the *Northern Light's* passengers on her present voyage.

Not a case of cholera has manifested itself in Nicaragua for the past few weeks, and as in all countries where this scourge has visited—it is now left in more than its pristine vigor of healthfulness.

The passengers of the *Daniel Webster* have all landed in perfect health.

The Transit route is expeditious, safe and pleasant.

On the morning of the 23d, at 9 o'clock, exchanged signals with steamship *Crescent City*, Double-Headed Shot Keys, bearing S. E., and distant five leagues.

Yesterday, at 6 A. M., saw a ship standing S., with private signal—blue, white and red, horizontal, off Cape Henry.

Our advices from California are no later than those received by the *George Law*.

We are indebted to J. L. OWEN, Purser of the *Daniel Webster*, for late files of papers.

Specie List per Steamship Daniel Webster.

[illegible] & Bro., Phil.	$1,[illegible]	John Cook, Jr.	20,000
A. H. [illegible], N. Y.	4,[illegible]	Bank of America	21,250
[illegible] & Bal.	5,100	W. H. Dunbar	28,800
[illegible] Heller, New York	6,[illegible]	Ulmer & Feigenbaum	23,000
[illegible]	8,750	Newhouse & Spatz, Phil	24,000
Order	8,[illegible]	Lazard Freres, Paris	14,797
[illegible] & Co.	8,750	Jacobs, [illegible] & Jacobs	10,030
Aaron Jacobs & Bro.	10,[illegible]	Eugene Kelly & Co.	42,962
Hamburger & Bro.	10,567	Ross Falconer & Co.	34,432
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	10,473	Magann & Son, Boston	14,894
[illegible]	11,250	Drexel & Co., Phila.	244,000
Hudson & Bro.	13,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	11,800
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs	16,583	W. Seligman & Co.	25,000
Total			$711,705

CALIFORNIA.

Business Moderate—Men-of-War in Port—Prices—Theatricals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

The steamer leaving this morning takes quite a large number of passengers, "considering," and enough of the needful to show that the mines have not yet given out, the croakers to the contrary, notwithstanding. From our last accounts money appears to be easy with you, and probably easier to get than it is here; with us it is hard (currency) and hard to get, and harder to keep, as the steamer's specie list proves. It seems all wrong to be sending money away from this country where it is worth from two to three per cent. per month, to the East, where it is difficult to get seven per cent. per annum; but there are yet a few people impressed with that obsolete idea that it is either necessary or politic to pay old debts; they are considerably in the minority, however, and the fashion is far from being universal.

During the last fortnight business has been moderate, or "fair to middling"—but not what we could wish it. The merchants, however, are "sound," and quite easy in money matters, as the traders up country have paid up very promptly, and as the market reporters say, a good feeling exists, which is a mild form of feeling good—which means that Brown is not afraid to give Jones a few days credit for a purchase of a few thousands. The disposition to speculate continues, and several articles that have been largely bought up have advanced. Coffee, sugar, rice and candles seem to constitute the favored items. We would naturally suppose that tea would also be a favorite article to speculate in—but the Yankees are obliged to stand back, and give that article up to the John Chinamen, who understand it thoroughly and control the market. There are several very rich companies of Chinamen who swing a heavy capital, and through their correspondents in China are thoroughly "posted," and not a chest of tea leaves Canton for this market that they do not know its cost, quality and who the consignee is, and on its arrival stand ready to buy if the price suits them; if it does not, and the consignee puts it at a high figure, they immediately put down the price of their stock to about cost, forcing other holders to do likewise, and when they have secured it put up the price again. They buy all the tea that comes over in bulk, repack it in one-third pound papers, and with another mark and under another name it is bought back in some instances by the same parties who sold it to them, without being any the wiser. Tea can be packed as well here as in China. The cases are made, papered, leaded and plastered over with hieroglyphics that would break any man's jaw to pronounce, and outsiders are dreadfully puzzled to know how and when it arrived. I was shown a number of cases of tea thus packed, and favored with a translation of the Chinese lingo written on them, which, although not particularly bearing upon the quality of the tea, was otherwise expressive. It read, "Yankee, d—n fool." It was sold to a man who considers himself quite the reverse; but as his education had been somewhat neglected, he never knew the difference. I heard a man chuckling over a sale he had made that day of a large lot of rice to three Celestials, at what he thought a high figure. In less than a week they sold it at a profit of $21,000. So much for being "posted." A thorough-bred Chinese merchant is a match for the sharpest Yankee San Francisco can produce, and that is saying considerable, for there are some cute ones hereabouts.

Our port is favored with the presence of several English and French men-of-war. The *Monarch*, a noble specimen of naval architecture, of 2,900 tons, fired a salute of 21 guns on her arrival, but the Frenchmen did not condescend, in consequence, it is said, of the unsettled difficulties between Mons. PATRICE DILLON, the French Consul, and Mr. MARCY. We are all in mortal terror for fear PATRICE will order them to batter down the town. More especially as the fleet found nothing to batter up the coast. They made great preparations to knock Petropolovski into a cocked hat, but when they arrived the Russians had departed, and left three Yankees to defend the place, who, having hoisted the American flag, notified the belligerents that they owned that spot, and if there was any damage done, Queen VICTORIA and LOUIS NAPOLEON would hear from "Uncle Samuel" in a way they wouldn't care to, but the gallant spirits went to work, and with the assistance of gunpowder succeeded in a couple of days in destroying some of the defences—the guns, that on their former visit they had positive evidence were there, had all been removed. The question has been propounded: "If it took them two days to destroy the defences undefended, how many would it have taken had it been manned?" It is understood that the "Pacific Club" are to give the officers of the fleet a splendid ball, and the English Admiral will, in return, give one on board the *Monarch*. The ladies are on the *qui vive*, and flummery, finery and flounces are looking up.

The coasting steamers are doing a very fair business. The Pacific Mail Company, in anticipation of the grape season, have put the *Republic* on the lower coast. The grape season with us is what the peach season is with you, and affords sufficient business to induce the addition of a 700 ton steamer to the line. Speaking of fruit—we have now an abundant supply of pears, strawberries, apricots, cherries, plums, currants and grapes, besides lots of oranges, bananas and other tropical fruits; the latter are as cheap as in New-York. "Large sweet oranges, six for a quarter," is the cry of the fruit venders, who, with a species of hand cart, go about the streets, serving families with fruit at their doors. We have also any quantity of melons of all kinds. Apples are the most expensive fruit in market—the price making them literally forbidden fruit—being from 50 cents to a dollar and a half each. Pears are sold by the pound, at 12½ cents. Peaches, not being quite as plentiful as in New-York, are held at one dollar each for the largest. The strawberries are enormous—as large as plums; they are getting scarcer, and are sold at 75 cents a bowl. Potatoes are cheap enough—one cent a pound, and the finest that ever grew. Vegetables and "garden sass" generally sell at about New-York prices. Beef, &c., a few cents less. Servants' wages are coming down since the matrimonial mania has experienced a check—check-apron stock being somewhat at a discount—times being dull—it is only the prettiest that can pick up husbands now. The draymen have been the great consumers of "help;" but since the price of hauling has been reduced to seventy-five cents a load, the matrimonial market is not so brisk. Good household servants get $30 to $40 per month, with the privilege of dressing better than their mistresses, and entertaining their Irish cousins at *petite souper ad libitum*.

In the way of theatricals there is nothing worth mentioning. The "American" is winding up with a series of benefits, like the last guns of a *feu de joie*, which do not prove of any great benefit to the recipients. LAURA KEENE took her last farewell of us on Saturday evening—at least the bill said so; and as theatrical bills are noted for being truthful, I presume we must take it for granted. Madame ANNA BISHOP is making a desperate struggle to get up and keep up a series of operas. Two representations of "*La Gazza Ladra*" were given on the boards, and half a dozen in the bills, that didn't come off, besides a travestie on "Norma." HERR MENGIS playing *Mrs. Norma*, and LANZONI *Addie-greasy*. It was rather a masculine performance, and extremely ludicrous, especially in the Casta Diva scene, where the Druids and Vestals, (composed of a dozen hearty consumers of lager bier) whiled away the time during which Casta Diva was being sung, by eating nuts, cracking them with their teeth. On Monday "Massiniello" was performed to the best house of the season—I might say an overflowing one, for there was one more "audience" than was expected. The Sheriff's officer arrived suddenly, and "came down" on the funds in the Treasurer's office; but Mr. TRENCH, the landlord, being sent for, entered into friendly conversation with the officer, and kept that gentleman in such excellent spirits that he was soon oblivious to all minor matters, and Mr. TRENCH succeeded in walking off with the funds. Mrs. SINCLAIR and Mrs. VOORHEES are starring it in the mines with indifferent success. BARILLI, LEOLA, and the principal members of the Italian Opera troupe, sailed for Peru in the ship *Northern Empire* last week.

A Duel Declined—Interesting Correspondence.

The following appears in the San Francisco papers:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17th, 1855.

TO JAMES KING OF WM.—*Sir:* I hereby demand satisfaction from you for your conduct toward me this afternoon.

I refer you to my friend, JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq.

Your obedient servant, A. A. COHEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18th, 1855.

MR. JOHN K. HACKETT—*Sir:* I now proceed to give you a reply to the note you handed me last night. And, first, waiving other insuperable objections to the mode indicated of settling such difficulties, I could not consent to a hostile meeting with Mr. COHEN. The public have already been fully advised of my estimate of his character.

The relative positions of Mr. COHEN and myself are entirely unequal in worldly fortune and domestic relations. He is understood to be possessed of an abundant fortune. In the event of his fall he would leave ample means for the support of his wife and child. Recent events have stripped me entirely of what I once possessed. Were I to fall, I should leave a large family without the means of support. My duties and obligations to my family have much more weight with me than any desire to please Mr. COHEN or his friends in the manner proposed.

I have ever been opposed to duelling on moral grounds. My opinions were known to Mr. COHEN; and when he addressed me the note which you had the impudence to deliver, he was well aware that it would not be accepted, or answered affirmatively. That fact is sufficient to demonstrate his contemptible cowardice in this silly attempt to manufacture for himself a reputation for "chivalry."

Whilst nothing could induce me to change my principles upon the subject of duelling, my conscience is perfectly easy as to my right, and the propriety of defending myself should I be assaulted.

Do not flatter yourself, Sir, that this communication is made out of regard either to yourself or to Mr. COHEN. I write this for publication in the newspapers. I avow principles of which I am not ashamed, and shall abide the result.

JAMES KING OF WM.

THE WEST INDIES.

Jamaica.

We have received files of Jamaica papers to the 13th Aug. The news is unimportant.

The Kingston *Journal* of the 13th says:

"Another of those serious affrays with the Black Troops stationed at the Barracks on the Parade, with which this city seems doomed to be periodically disgraced, took place in the neighborhood of the West Queen-street Market, on Friday evening. From information which we have received, it seems, that between 7 and 8 o'clock, the Police, in obedience to their orders, proceeded to put out the lights, and to clear away the market people who were vending their wares in the street, outside the market. One of the Policemen, while engaged in this duty, heard a man call out, "you see how the soldier is cutting me." Another man called out almost simultaneously, "the soldier has cut the man." On the Policeman turning round, he saw a man with a severe cut, as if from a sharp instrument, across the wrist. What caused the soldier to act in such a manner, we have not been able to ascertain, although it is quite probable from what we know of the now settled practice of the men belonging to the corps to which he is attached, that it was some imaginary offence on the part of a third person. The man who was cut, however, appears to have been holding out his hand to receive some trifling article which he was purchasing, when his assailant drew a razor across the unfortunate man's wrist, inflicting thereon a serious wound."

Several people wished to defend their fellow-citizen, and the soldier being reinforced by some of his comrades, a general fight ensued. The *Journal* continues:

"The question now arises, can nothing be done to put a stop to these now almost weekly encounters between a barbarian soldiery and the people of the town? for it is preposterous to suppose they can be permitted to continue till they eventuate in some serious result extensively destructive to life and property. Suppressed they must be, and that speedily; they ought not to be, and shall not be tolerated; for it is not to be endured, that a parcel of savages, dressed up in brick-dust colored coats shall be allowed to sally out of a building in the midst of this populous city, whenever they conceive themselves to be injured in the person of one of their comrades, by perhaps a single individual, and inflict summary vengeance with the razor, the bayonet, and the bludgeon, indiscriminately on every person they may meet."

Heavy rains have nearly destroyed the pimento crop in Saint Ann, the principal pimento parish in the island of Jamaica. Pimento is peculiar to Jamaica, and the crop of this year being small, the present high price will be maintained, or even augmented, in consequence.

The Seventeenth Anniversary of Freedom passed off on 1st August, without any special celebration in Kingston, save a dinner given at the Commercial Hotel, which was avowedly got up for a political purpose instead of in honor of the day. The markets indicated nothing unusual.

The Falmouth *Post* says: "The peasantry of this parish do not appear to be making much preparation for enjoying the Seventeenth Anniversary of unrestricted freedom in the island. The Falmouth Market on Saturday last was thinly attended, and shopkeepers complain of very limited sales. The fact is, that the people have no money to spare for the purchase of luxuries in which they formerly indulged; and the little they have is carefully put away to be vested in land, and the building of cottages for the accommodation of their families."

Barbadoes.

Very heavy rains had occurred in Barbadoes. The young cane crop is said to be luxuriant and forward beyond precedent. The crop of the present year is estimated at 40,000 hogsheads. Provisions have been very scantily planted, which will necessarily render the inhabitants dependent upon American breadstuffs, with which their market is sparingly supplied, and prices have considerably advanced.

On the 9th instant the bark *Sulema*, McBRIDE, master, from Liverpool, bound to Grenada, with coal for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was totally wrecked on the Cobblers Reef, outside Kirton's Bay to the northeast of Long Bay Castle.

Notwithstanding all the gloomy predictions which had been dwelt upon and indulged in on account of the increased war duty on sugar, the *West Indian*, speaking in behalf of the planters, revokes its former evil forebodings, and states the fact, that since the imposition of the duty there is an upward or improving tendency of the price.

Demarara.

The intelligence from Demarara is scanty. The new Rum Bill which had passed the Court of Policy, had caused some slight commotion.

Antigua.

Occasional shocks of earthquakes had been experienced at Antigua without inflicting any injury. The weather was reported to be more favorable for manufacturing operations than was experienced for some time previous, but the breeze had been rather fitful and gusty, requiring the closest attention and vigilance to prevent accidents to the mills. Complaints were made from all parts of the country of the want of labor, and the enormous cost of obtaining it.

St. Lucia.

There had been heavy falls of rain in St. Lucia.

St. Christopher.

In St. Christopher the weather had been seasonable for grinding, but a great difficulty in commanding a sufficiency of labor. Two smart shocks of earthquake had been experienced. The Legislature had passed a bill to promote immigration to the Island, and after some opposition the Police Bill was affirmed.

St. Vincent.

St. Vincent had also been visited with very heavy falls of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The island was reported healthy.

EDUCATIONAL.

Closing Proceedings of the American Institute of Instruction.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BATH, Me., Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855.

The Institute met this afternoon at 2 o'clock, but the number in attendance was somewhat diminished, on account of the state of the weather, which was stormy. The meeting was, however, a very interesting one, being devoted to the consideration of the relative importance of Ancient Classical and Scientific Studies in an American System of Education.

Prof. A. CROSBY, of Boston, made a few remarks, in order to introduce the discussion, but without expressing any very decided opinion as to the point in question.

Rev. THOMAS HILL said, that as he had, in the morning, expressed his opinion in favor of mathematics, he would now give his feeling—and his opinion too—in favor of the study of the Classics. History is one of the five branches of human science—history, what man has done. The noblest thing that man has done is to think, and he expresses his thoughts not only by his acts but by his words. The history of human thought is written in human language, and we shall only understand the progress of human thought when we understand the progress of human language. No man understands his mother tongue until he knows all other languages. No man understands the English language well until he can trace back the derivation of his English words, through their ancestry up to the earliest known language. The study of language throws light upon every other science. Some of us have had the pleasure of hearing the great master of zoology drawing argument for the settlement of a question of physiology, a question of strictly zoological research, from the examination of the languages of mankind, showing that there were in language those generic differences as well as specific differences.

It is impossible for us in our ordinary modes of education, to lead every man up to the heights of each particular branch of study. It is impossible for a man, in these days, to become a paragon of universal learning. He may be a universal genius now as well as at any age. But it has been said that in the nineteenth century a man that would study butterflies has no time to study beetles! The immense variety of details in each branch makes each one a life-long study. Indeed, *a priori*, it must be so; the work of an Infinite Creator embodies at every atom infinite wisdom. There is not an atom of matter but will suggest to the spirit, not only life-long studies, but such as are to last through eternity. They never can be exhausted, because they are the workmanship of an Infinite Being. Though it is impossible, and would not be desirable to lead scholars into any high classical attainment, we should not only have a good classical course of education for a large proportion of our young people, but we should have a classical spirit imbued into all our Common School education.

Mr. HILL then suggested that great benefit might be derived to scholars in Common Schools from an exercise leading them to perceive the connection between the sound of certain combinations of letters and the objects for which they stand. There is a connection in thousands of cases between the sound produced and the nature of the thing, or of the formation of our organs. If we examine closely the sound of a word and give it the ancient spelling, we can discover the reason why the connection spoken of exists. Why is it that *sn* and *sm* scarcely ever come together without referring in some way to the nose? There is some connection, some drawing up of the nasal organs, some attempt to imitate "*snifing along*." It has been said the word *sneak* originated in this way. A certain man wished to call his dog up to him, but the dog instead of approaching his master drew down his tail between his legs and put his nose to the ground, and so moved off in a contrary direction; and the master looking at him said *sneak*. It may be so. At any rate it is a curious fact that a *snake* is an animal that sneaks—noses along; *snail* is another that does the same, dragging along; *snail* is a word denoting something through the nose; *snuff* is an article too often put to the nose; *sage* was an ancient word for clearing the nose. So of almost all that begin with these letters, they refer to the nose in some way. A child would be interested in that fact, or in any one of a thousand like it, and this kind of instruction is adapted to the department of the Common School.

In the opinion of the lecturer, the English schools have erred in giving too much time to the study of the Latin and Greek, and the time is wasted in America by those who read ARNOLD'S books. We have erred in making the study of the languages an intellectual exercise before the mind is adapted to it. Grammar belongs to adults and not to children. The senses should be taught first, and then the reason.

Mr. ALLEN, of Worcester, followed in an able defence of the classics, portraying in forcible language the power and influence which language has had as it has been used by master minds to control other minds, either orally or written. The power of the pulpit and of the rostrum depend upon it. Whoever reads the works of SHAKSPEARE will see that he not only read much from translations, but they will see that he was a much better scholar than most of those who listen to the President of a College when he says "*Hoc little scroll of parchment tibi trado*."

Mr. COMBES, of Nantucket, urged the importance of attention to the classics also, suggesting the danger of a tendency to neglect them on account of the better reward offered for the services of scientific men.

Rev. Mr. CUSHMAN, of Newcastle, Me., also favored a large amount of attention to the study of the classics. Rev. S. F. DIKE, of Bath, and others, continued the discussion at some length, and a great degree of interest was excited in the subject—so much that it was left as an open question, to come up at the next meeting of the Institute.

Mr. ALLEN, Master of the Hancock School, Boston, then offered the customary resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Bath, the several Railroad Companies that had favored the Institute with reduced fares, and they were unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also offered by Professor CROSBY, tendering the thanks of the Institute to the President for the able manner in which he had executed his office for the last two years, which was also unanimously adopted.

The President made a brief response, expressing his gratitude to all the members of the Institute for their patience under his imperfect administration. It was true, he said, that the meetings of last year and of this year were the two best ever held during the twenty-five years' existence of the Institute. For a large portion of the interest of the meeting at Providence last year they were indebted to members of the Institute residing there, who did the work and advised the President. This meeting had been eminently successful, and the reception given the Institute by the citizens was far above what they had any right to expect. He closed by expressing the hope that he should meet them one year hence at as good a meeting—a better he could not hope for. He then read an invitation from the citizens for a social gathering at the Columbian Hall in the evening, and then the Institute adjourned *sine die*.

Educational Convention.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Education commences at the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, at 10 o'clock *this morning*. A large number of distinguished gentlemen are now in the City as delegates. Several of them will deliver addresses. Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, who has been here for some days on Survey business, will deliver the opening address, as retiring President of the Association. Lieut. MAURY, of Washington; Prof. PEIRCE, of Cambridge; Prof. AMAVELLI, of the University of Pennsylvania; President ANDREWS and Prof. TRIMBLE, of Kenyon College, Ohio; President STANTON, of Oakland College, Mississippi; Prof. PHELPS, New-Jersey State Normal School, and others, are among the recent arrivals.

This body should not be confounded with the American Institute of Instruction, which has just closed its annual session at Bath, Me. Several speakers, however, who addressed that Convention are on the programme for this.

We are desired to state that a register is open at the office of A. GILBERT, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Education, at the hall corner of Grand and Elm streets, where all delegates are requested to record their names as early as convenient after their arrival in town.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

NORFOLK, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

I arrived here last Saturday from Washington, and immediately engaged with the Howard Association to nurse. It has fallen to my lot in five days to lay out two young men in the prime of life, one 25, the other 18 years of age. Both move in the best society in the city. On the 22d I went out to the cemetery in the evening; one undertaker told me he had interred fifteen on that day, but he found great difficulty in getting coffins made. From what I could learn they were buried independent of the hospital. They reported 400 cases in Portsmouth under treatment on the 22d out of a population of about 2,000. The gentleman I first attended, said the night before he died that something had been troubling him all day, and he had just found out what it was. He told me to send to a certain lady, a dear friend of his, for a bunch of flowers; the next morning they came with a short note, wishing she could send some healing balm with them that would restore him to health; he kissed them, and said God bless her. And before sundown I laid them on his breast, and he was in the cold grave.

This is a very nervous hand, but I suppose you can make it out. I am writing in a room with a ghastly countenance staring me in the face. T. B.

LETTER FROM A BALTIMORE PHYSICIAN.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1855.

I arrived here yesterday safely, and went immediately to work. The statements in the papers in regard to the epidemic are not exaggerated; on the contrary, they do not convey a true idea of the actual condition of things. You cannot imagine a more sad and melancholy spectacle than Norfolk presents at this moment. The houses and places of business are all closed—two-thirds of the inhabitants fleeing or fled—the streets and market-places deserted—and gloom, and fear and consternation everywhere. Accompanied by Dr. THOMPSON, I last night, after 10 o'clock, called to see a couple of patients, and I assure you that though we passed through the principal streets we did not meet or see a single soul during our journey. Our footsteps sounded and resounded ominously upon the pavements. Not a single light could be seen in the houses by which we passed; indeed, it only needed a glimpse in the moonlight of a jackall or vulture to realize the picture of an eastern plague-stricken city.

The disease is not abating in the least. From all that I can learn I am convinced that there are at least 600 down with it. This, in a population now reduced to 8,000, is fearful. In the hotel where we are stopping there are ten patients—one death took place last night.

The heat is intense, and the atmosphere at night is heavily charged with malaria.

I have suffered all the morning with a very severe headache, and THOMPSON says my eyes are infected, but I have no fears. The headache I attribute to the oppressive state of the atmosphere.

The disease is of a more peculiar character, and, strange to say, nearly all the cases present the same symptoms. In the onset you have all the indication of our common bilious fever—but the treatment must, it appears, be totally different. All my cases are, so far, progressing favorably—but the disease is so insidious in its workings that though everything may look favorable, you cannot prognosticate a happy result.

The gentleman to whom our Board of Health wrote is sick in the hospital; but no letters were necessary in my case. Mr. FERGUSON, the President of the Howard Association, knew me before in Baltimore, and Capt. RUSSELL also placed me in good hands. A Mr. McLANE, whom I knew in Baltimore, called me to one of his friends, a Mrs. STEPHENSON, half an hour after my arrival. This Mrs. STEPHENSON has a son who is a clerk for CARSON & Co., bacon dealers, in Light-street. I remain, most faithfully, JOHN MORRIS.

THE EPIDEMIC STILL RAGING.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug. 25—1½ P. M.

Correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun* says: The sun is very oppressive to-day, and there is no indication of an abatement of the fever. Indeed, some of the latest cases are of a more malignant type than any that occurred before. Among those reported this morning, I regret to mention that of J. H. ROGERS, one of the clerks of W. P. STEWART & Co., and as noble a fellow as ever breathed. He was with me last night, at home, and looked as well as I ever saw him. You may judge by this of the violence of the pestilence, and the short notice it gives of its approach. Dr. THOMAS CONSTABLE, one of our most promising young physicians, is also down. We require more physicians. Portsmouth is even worse off in that respect than we are.

I am truly delighted to inform you that Mayor WOODIS is doing very well this morning, and unless the symptoms of his case assume a worse form in the course of the day we may hope for his safe and speedy recovery.

Almost the only subject spoken of, except the fever and our distressed condition, is that of the *removal of the Custom-House to Hampton*, which is not a port of entry. The immediate consequence was that several Government drafts were protested yesterday for want of the proper authority to attend to them; and Messrs. JOHN D. GORDAN and JOSIAH WILLIS, who are among the Collector's securities, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury that they were endorsers for the Collector of Norfolk and not for the Collector of Hampton, and therefore requested that their names be withdrawn.

In my former letters I have omitted to mention the unremitting exertions which have been made by the ministers of our city for the relief and spiritual comfort of their suffering flocks. Father O'KEEFE, *the Catholic Priest*, among whose parishioners the fever first broke out, was among them night and day, and has not since abated his efforts in the least. Rev. Mr. JACKSON, of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church and Rev. Mr. WALKE, of Christ Church; Rev. Mr. WILLS, of the Cumberland-street Methodist Church; and Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG, *of the Presbyterian Church*, have also performed their duty with a spirit of self-sacrifice worthy of their holy calling. Our other ministers have gone, doubtless, to look after their flocks who are scattered far and wide over the face of the country.

You will find, I am sorry to say, that the report of deaths for the last twenty-four hours shows no abatement of the fever.

We have private advices from Portsmouth which represent the disease as raging awfully. Miss EMMA BOUTWELL, daughter of the clerk of the Navy Yard, is dead, and her father is ill. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. BARCLAY, who died a few days ago. WILSON WILLIAMS is also sick. The citizens have formed a Howard Association, and elected Mayor FISKE President.

THE NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH SUFFERERS.

The contributions in aid of the sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth are being swelled to a considerable amount, but it will be required, and probably a great deal more. The following are the amounts contributed, as near as can be ascertained:

Baltimore	$16,312	Savannah	$2,000
New-York	5,457	Norfolk	5,000
Philadelphia	6,000	Washington	2,000
Richmond	4,000	Phil'a Navy-Yard	2,200
Petersburg	3,000	Charlestown do.	1,500
Fredericksburg	760	Other sources	2,000
Total			$50,712

The Late President of Hungary.

From the Washington Union.

There are many things to admire in the career and character of KOSSUTH, the late President of the independent nationality of Hungary; and the proper meed of admiration to the distinguished exile, few will deny, has been freely and fully rendered by the American people. But M. KOSSUTH cannot or will not realize his true situation or the altered situation of Europe from the time when his brave, eloquent words caused so much hope and joy to the friends of freedom in every part of the civilized world. He still lingers, naturally enough, in the past—still treats potentates and powers with the freedom and equality becoming the executive of an independent nationality—and still talks, and writes and predicts as if thousands and tens of thousands of armed men were ready to leap responsive to his wishes. While indulging in dreams of glory, greatness and independence for his beloved Hungary, he has shown true nobility of character by resolutely working at an honorable profession in order to obtain the necessary means for the support of himself and family. He might have selected a less objectionable American journal as the medium for his paid contributions; but probably in this matter there was no choice left for him; for, rating his political productions at a higher figure than the customary standard on this side of the Atlantic, he took his goods to the most profitable, if not the only market.

We need not inform the reader that M. KOSSUTH is the regular, liberally-paid London correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper which is "everything by turns, and nothing long," and consistent only in its advocacy of Abolitionism and its opposition to the Administration of President PIERCE. That the eloquent Magyar should endeavor to adapt his political wares to the wishes, tastes and even prejudices of the editors and readers of the TIMES, is one of those sequences which frequently flow from the somewhat dependent relations of employer and employé. The TIMES is unhesitating in its use of vituperative expressions when speaking of the principles, measures and policy of the present Administration. M. KOSSUTH takes the hint, and he, too, must have his fling at the President of the United States! As we have not the space for the whole of KOSSUTH's complaining letter, we make room for the following editorial comments of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, which briefly explains its true character:

"It seems that a year ago a gentleman, whose proceedings in this country and elsewhere have not been calculated to give him any other reputation than that of a theorist and discontented intermeddler with the affairs of other nations, addressed a long memorial to President PIERCE, '*desiring to know*,' according to a morning paper, '*what course our Government would pursue in certain specified contingencies*.' It is almost needless to say that no other individual than M. KOSSUTH would be guilty of such an indiscretion; and yet the paper alluded to professes to be surprised that no reply has been made by the President to such a piece of impertinence."

The conclusions of KOSSUTH's memorial to President PIERCE is in the following words:

"I will then, in conclusion, venture to ask—

1. Whether, in the event of a revolutionary contest in Hungary and Italy, American ships will be permitted, under the laws of the United States, to clear for ports in the possession of the insurgents?

And 2. Whether such ships will be exempt from search or seizure on the high seas by Austrian vessels of war?"

KOSSUTH *violated no principle of national etiquette or private decorum in sending such a memorial to the President*. The President is in the almost daily receipt of memorials where the expectations of the writers are not a whit less unreasonable. It was just such a memorial as might have been penned by an ardent Pole, or a sanguine Irish Repealer, or a hopeful Red Republican of France, or an Italian Patriot. But M. KOSSUTH and his disciples cannot understand, or will not acknowledge its justice, that policy of the United States which discriminates between existing governments and merely insurrectionary movements—between acquired and expected independence—between *official and unofficial persons—between a Secretary of State* and a *newspaper correspondent*.

Slaves on Railroads.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 23.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: The following order will explain itself. As this will cause much inconvenience to persons, strangers to the officers of the road, traveling with or sending their servants, I regret the necessity of issuing the order, but the law is so stringent I see no other way of protecting the company.

Last Sunday two negroes applied to the Station Agent at Hermann, showing what, to all appearance, were genuine passes from the owner. The Station Agent at Hermann, knew the owner of the slaves, and supposed of course that the passes had been given by the owner for a Sunday trip. After reaching St. Louis the negroes made their escape, and although recovered in Illinois, and returned to their owner, the claim is now made for double the value of the negroes, on the ground that they were simply transported in this State from one point to another on what proved to be a forged pass, although there is every evidence that the Station Agent at Hermann acted in good faith.

This order affects the convenience of passengers and freighters coming or sending to the road from a distance, and an insertion will oblige yours,

THOS. S. O'SULLIVAN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

An Act concerning the transportation of Slaves by Railroad Companies:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows: That the several Railroad Companies in this State, whose officers shall transport any slave from one point or place in this State, to any other point or place in the same, in any car or other conveyance of said Companies, without the consent or permission of the person to whom such slave does of right belong, or who has authority to grant such consent or permission, shall forfeit and pay double the value of such slave to his owner, to be recovered by action of debt, without prejudice to the rights of such owner to his action as common law.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 27, 1855.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PACIFIC RAILROAD,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22, 1855.

To *J. M. Ward, Master of Trains on Pacific Railroad:*

SIR: It will be seen by the above law that no slave shall be transported over the Road without the consent of the rightful owner, and that the responsibility as to the real ownership seems placed upon the Railroad Company. It therefore seems necessary to issue the following order:

That unless by special written permission of the President or Superintendent, no colored person shall be transported over the road, unless accompanied by the owner, known as such by the station agent or conductor, in which case such owner will give to the conductor a written statement of the fact, and date of such transportation. In case the owner should not be known by the agent or conductor, he must require good and sufficient bond from some person known by him to double the value of the slave.

This will prevent the transportation of all free negroes, and all slaves with written passes or permission, except as above, from President or Superintendent, as the same may have been forged or improperly obtained possession of.

This order will, of necessity, cause much inconvenience to passengers and freighters, but it seems absolutely called for by the strict and binding terms of the law. The law, with this order, should be printed and conspicuously posted in every station, and in one car on each train.

Yours, &c., THOS. S. O'SULLIVAN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

The Boy With Horns.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

We noticed, some time since, a story going the rounds of the press, that a negro boy in Caddo Parish, in this State, had lately had a pair of horns start and grow out of his head in the place where the horns of a deer grow. We did not credit the statement, and therefore did not notice it, like many other statements which go the rounds of the press. The *Caddo Gazette*, however, contains a statement signed THOMAS ADAMS, from which it would seem that the rumor is certainly well-founded. Mr. ADAMS says:

"I have been overseer of what is known as the Jones Farm, in this parish, near Ferry Lake. There is, on the farm, a negro boy about thirteen months old, who, about a month and a half since, had a pair of horns to make their appearance on the front part of the head, precisely in appearance to those of a young deer; they are now about one and a half inches out, and are six inches long, well covered with velvet, and on one of them two spikes making their appearance, and are still growing remarkably fast."

This is dated June 25, and Mr. ADAMS stated that he intended to take the boy to BARNUM for exhibition.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in improved demand, and are now quoted at $6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 [illegible] for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is not very active, but is rather firm, with sales of 500 bags Rio at [illegible]; [illegible] and 1,200 mats Java on private terms.

COTTON—Remains quite dull and heavy, with only a limited inquiry at irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands manifest less activity and less firmness. Though the receipts are not large, holders are more willing sellers, as the home and export demand is decreasing. The day's sales reach 7,[illegible] bbls., mostly here, within our range:

Ordinary State	$7 25 @ 7 [illegible]
Straight State	7 [illegible] @ 8 [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian is dull and heavy. The day's business consists of only 300 bbls. superfine to extra at $[illegible] ₩ bbl. Southern still favors buyers. The day's sales add up 1,[illegible] bbls. mixed to extra at $8 37½@$[illegible] ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty freely offered, and can be had at $6@$6 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is rare, and held at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still without any particular change, the day's movements embracing 12,[illegible] bushels [illegible], at $[illegible] for White and $1 [illegible] for Red, ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce, and ranging at $1 [illegible]@$1 10 ₩ bushel; but these rates exceed the limits of most buyers, who refrain from operating thereat. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are saleable and firm, at [illegible] ₩ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, and, though in good request, partly for home use, and partly for export, prices tend downwards. The day's business consists of [illegible] bushels Western Mixed, at [illegible] ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is plenty and drooping; [illegible] bales have been sold since our last at [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Old are dull and nominal. A better inquiry exists for New, but as these have not begun to make their appearance in any considerable quantity as yet, their value is uncertain. [illegible] ₩ lb. would be paid for lots to arrive, but generally a higher rate is asked.

IRON—Sales of 200 tons Scotch Pig have been effected to-day at $32 50@$33, usual credit, ₩ ton. We have heard of no important transactions in other articles.

LATHS—Have not varied much in demand or value.

LEAD—Rules quiet at old prices, with only a moderate supply in market.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at [illegible] for common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market is ill-supplied and is inactive, though very firm. The day's transactions embrace small lots of New-Orleans at [illegible], and 55 hhds. Nuevitas Syrup on terms not disclosed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is less sought after, and can now be procured at $3@$3 12½ ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is quiet and languid at 40c.@41½c. ₩ gallon—the inside rate for lots from the wharf. Tar is dull and drooping. This day's sales have been very trivial. Rosin is unchanged.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are without variation. Linseed is selling slowly, though now obtainable at 92c.@93c. ₩ gallon from store. Large parcels are quoted as low as 91c. ₩ gallon, with few buyers. Nothing new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork, being less abundant and held higher, is less active. The day's sales reach 1,[illegible] bbls., at $22 50 for New Mess; $21@$21 [illegible] for Old Mess; and $19 50@$19 62½ for New Prime, ₩ bbl.; Cut Meats continue very scarce and in demand at full rates. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include [illegible] bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is also unchanged; 1[illegible] bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 25 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand within a range of from $21@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@24c. for choice, do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—We heard that 100 tcs. found purchasers at $5 75@$6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile taken at [illegible] ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have not varied essentially,—the day's sales including [illegible] hhds., chiefly Cuba Muscovado, at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. prime changed hands at former rates.

WHISKY—There were 150 bbls. Ohio and Prison bought at 42c.@43½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The amount of produce offering was limited, and rates favored shippers, while these were not inclined to do much. This day's engagements have been light for all ports at about previous quotations,—though towards the close a weaker feeling was apparent.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

Alfred DeLano's Flour and Grain Circular.

NEW-YORK, Monday Afternoon, Aug. 27, 1855.

[Per *America*, via Boston.]

FLOUR—State and Western—Since my last report of the 21st inst. per *Baltic*, some inquiry has existed for export to Great Britain, with a moderate demand for home consumption. The inquiry for future delivery has been quite active during the week—$7 has been paid for fair common State, deliverable, from 15th October to 15th November, and from $7@$7 12½ for parcels deliverable during all November. For delivery during September, there are sellers at about $7 25. The market at the close is heavy, and quotations show a decline on the week, in most descriptions, [illegible] ₩ bbl.

Clearances from New-York, from the 21st to 28th August, both inclusive:

To London	3,586 bbls.	To S. America	11,010 bbls.
To Bri. Prov.	4,138 "	To W. Indies	449 "

WHEAT—The market during the week has been active, at lower figures for white descriptions. For milling a good demand has prevailed, with a fair inquiry for export to Great Britain. From the South the supplies have been good, but from this State and the West, only trivial parcels, of course, have as yet come to hand. A sale of 30,000 bushels good Maryland red for delivery during October and November, can be reported at 180c. The decline in white descriptions since my last, is from [illegible] to [illegible], while there is but little change. Western Red, [illegible]; Michigan and Ohio White, [illegible]; Southern White, $2 [illegible]; Genesee White, [illegible]; Southern Mixed, $1 [illegible]; [illegible] Red, $1 [illegible]; Canadian White, none.

Clearances from New-York, from the 21st to 28th of August, both inclusive:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To London	3,442	To British Provinces	1,700

INDIAN CORN—Under the effect of a good export and home inquiry for a few days subsequent to the receipt of the *Pacific's* advices, the market advanced 5 cts. ₩ bushel; but with an improvement in freights and a falling off in the demand, [illegible] of the advance has been lost.

Western Mixed, 80c.@[illegible] ₩ 56 lbs. Southern Yellow, none; do. White, in very light supply, $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Northern Round Yellow, none.

Clearances: *from New-York, from the 21st to 28th August, both inclusive:*

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To Liverpool	42,150	To West Indies	200
To Bri. Provinces	3,[illegible]		

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 28, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, Plain and Ornamental, in the very best style, and at low rates. Country Merchants who desire Show Bills or Circulars of any kind, set up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction. Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

Gov. Kossuth, President Pierce and Daniel Webster.

In another column will be found the comments of the Washington *Union* upon the neglect of President Pierce, even to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial addressed to him on important public affairs by the late Governor of Hungary. In all civilized communities, so far as we are aware, it is customary to acknowledge the receipt of a letter—no matter how humble the source from which it may come. Neither M. Kossuth, nor any other gentleman of intelligence and character, would address a respectful letter to the Prime Minister of England or to the Emperor of France, upon either public or private affairs, without receiving in return an acknowledgment of its receipt. It is left for the President of this Republic,—where in legal rights and social rank all men are theoretically equal,—to set the example of discourtesy by an opposite course towards one who led the noblest struggle of the century for national rights and popular freedom:—and this extraordinary incivility is vindicated by his organ, on the ground that it is highly impertinent for so humble a person as Kossuth to address, upon "terms of freedom and equality," so exalted a personage as Franklin Pierce, President of the United States!

The *Union*, in its feeble way, affects to be severe upon Kossuth, for "having his fling at the President." It intimates that he censures Gen. Pierce because he desires to write what is agreeable to the editor and readers of the Times. Though not at all necessary, it may not be amiss to say that the Editor of the Times made a visit to Europe for the express purpose of procuring for its columns expositions of European politics from Kossuth's pen,—that instead of writing to meet the views of anybody else, he was specially desired to write freely and fully his own opinions and sentiments on all subjects;—and that this is the only condition upon which such an engagement would be possible for him, or useful for us.

The *Union* complains that M. Kossuth cannot understand the difference, or appreciate the distance, "between official and unofficial persons—between a Secretary of State and a newspaper correspondent." Until the advent of this superlatively Democratic Administration, the difference was never deemed so wide as to constitute an impassable barrier to all friendly intercourse and recognition. Mr. Webster was Mr. Marcy's predecessor as Secretary of State. He was a man popularly supposed to know something of the relations of *official* to *unofficial* persons, as well as of the general proprieties of social life. Possibly on these points, as well as on some others, he was quite the equal of Mr. Marcy,—to say nothing of President Pierce. Yet Mr. Webster did not deem it imperative upon him while Secretary of State to ignore the existence of an "unofficial person" like M. Kossuth,—nor to refuse to acknowledge the receipt of his letters. On the contrary,—having manliness enough to acknowledge and respect high character wherever his sagacity detected it,—living under no fear of being dwarfed by greater minds and nobler men with whom he might be brought in contact,—Mr. Webster entertained Kossuth with the hospitality of a kindred nature. We have already stated the assurances which he gave Kossuth, that his communications to the Government would always be welcomed, and would always be treated with marked respect.

We have some further evidence to submit, not only of Mr. Webster's high appreciation of M. Kossuth's character and of the warm personal friendship which he cherished for him, but of the lively interest which he took in his views of European politics, and of the far-reaching sagacity with which he regarded the relations of this Republic to the current of European affairs. The following Memorandum of conversations that took place between Mr. Webster and M. Kossuth during the visit of the latter to the United States in 1852, was made in London nearly a year ago, and was derived of course, from M. Kossuth himself, though he was, (and, so far as we know, still is,) ignorant of any intention to make it public. It will be found interesting, not merely from its bearing on the point of etiquette raised by the *Union*, but as an indication of Mr. Webster's views of the relation of the United States to Europe.

We give the Memorandum just as it was originally prepared:

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 7, 1855.

A gentleman, whose name it is not necessary to mention, had an interview a few days since with Kossuth, who gave him some very interesting details concerning the relations which existed between himself (during his visit to the United States,) and the late Mr. Webster. I am authorized to communicate the substance of these details to you.

The conversation between Kossuth and Mr. Webster having turned, at one of their interviews, upon the absence of any American Foreign Policy for Europe, and its natural consequence, the settlement of all important and world-affecting complications, without the United States' having any voice in their adjustment, the late Governor of Hungary remarked, that "he should always remember Webster as not only the most hearty and polite, but also the most enlightened friend he met with in America. He understood European affairs, and could appreciate the importance of suggestions in respect to a more consistent policy to be followed by the United States toward the nations of the Old Continent. I shall never cease to remember him," said he, "with the sincere regret which his friendship and his views taught me to entertain for his loss."

Kossuth further said that he addressed, among other matters, two propositions to Mr. Webster; one was an advice, the other a request. The advice was to the effect that *some harbor should be procured by America in the Mediterranean.* "Every Power, however unimportant," said Kossuth, "has a port of its own; you, with your immense commerce, scattered all over the world, have none in those waters. You cannot fail to see that the fate of Europe will, sooner or later, be decided in the East, around that apple of discord, Constantinople; and you cannot overlook the self-evident truth, that you, drawn as a commercial as well as a republican Commonwealth, nearer and nearer, and closer and closer, to Europe, have a life-interest at stake in these complications, and their ultimate settlement in the East. And still you have not a foot of land, not a single poor landing-place, which, placed under the protection of the Stars and Stripes you might call your own. If you should have a quarrel with some petty tyrant, with Algiers or Austria, and be, for the moment, not in force to chastise it on the spot, your merchantmen and cruisers would be obliged to seek for the humiliating protection of some neutral harbor. And, remember, you are more exposed to such quarrels than any other State, because you are growing more and more strong, being all the while republican. I have *positive* knowledge that the Turkish Government would not be disinclined to a grant *on lease*—for the Turks do not sell their land—some island. I might almost point out the Mytilene as such a one. The Porte would be glad to have you near at hand, as a political counterpoise against his European "friends and protectors," and the transaction would meet with no great difficulties. Why not buy it? You have not even a direct communication with Constantinople, and all your letters must pass through one or more States jealous of your growth and power. A line of steamers between New-York and Constantinople would prove important even as a mere commercial enterprise. Only think of a war in the Orient, and the subsequent seizure for belligerent use of all steamers available for transport ships, by those engaged in that war. What delays, shortcomings and disappointments your mercantile classes would be subjected to, by the mere fact that you have not a line of steamers of our own, running between Turkey and America, upon fixed days, and subject only to your own orders."

Mr. Webster listened attentively to that suggestion, and when Kossuth had finished he said: "What you suggest is very important. *We must have it.* I will inquire, as to a spot that we could put foot on in Europe. The difficulty is to procure a harbor with sweet water at hand. Mytilené has none, nor have any of those islands which we have thought of as likely to be ceded to us. But we never cease to keep before our eyes the importance of a firm footing in Europe. There is, however, a still greater difficulty in the way of our obtaining such a possession. It consists in this—that whenever our flag should be planted, the spot would become Republican. We carry our institutions within ourselves. We could not *lease* an island from either Turk or Tartar, with any conditional reserve in favor of the political institutions of the inhabitants of a place so bargained for. That place would needs become part of the Union. And this is the greatest difficulty in the matter—a difficulty which I have long studied how to obviate. I looked on the map, and inquired, moreover, from our Consuls, for a spot, an island, however barren, *without any human soul on it.* An *uninhabited island*; this is what we want. We would people it and turn it to a garden, and something more, very soon."

Cattaro was spoken of also, on this occasion and Kossuth was of opinion, that the Sultan, to whom that, otherwise important place is, in consequence of its geographical position, of none but *negative* use, would, in all probability resign it to America, though he could not alienate it to any European Power, and least of all, to his neighbor Austria.

This conversation took place during Kossuth's first sojourn in Washington. The next time he returned there from the South, in March, 1852, he had another meeting with Mr. Webster. He then asked him whether the Government of Washington would pay certain *égards* to an agent of his should he accredit one at Washington. "I don't ask," said Kossuth, "for any official or officious recognition. I am above such silliness. All that I ask is, that it shall be known, that such or such a gentleman is my agent, and that he being known as such, should meet with some such distinction, as you pay to the envoys of any Power you are at peace with, though you cannot respect it. There is wanted some *demonstration* in this world for that numerous class of shallow-minded, but nevertheless influential people, who always look at the mere surface of everything and form a good or bad opinion of you, according to the greater or less notice taken of you by men in power. If his Excellency So-and-So visits you and invites you to dinner, you are a great man, and the cause you happen to represent is just and sure to prevail; if not, not. These people have no brains, but they are influential and form a constitutive part of public opinion here as well as in Europe. Now, let them have such *demonstrations*, and treat my agent with some marks of respect. He, as a gentleman, will merit it surely. I cannot help adding, moreover, that this inquiry has motives drawn from a higher point of view. European Cabinets are surely no friends of yours. Nations are your friends. Well, Sir, you are in that proud position, in which you may show your sympathies, respect and support to your friends, though you may, for the time, be powerless. A small Democratic confederacy in Europe, surrounded with and pressed by mighty monarchies, all round, cannot be expected to expose herself to certain attack, by demonstrating her real sympathies; but the United States of America may do so, and I really think it is their duty as well as interest to do so. Well then, can you promise me a friendly reception of my agent and fair consideration for what he might eventually communicate to the Government?"

Mr. Webster not only answered with an emphatic affirmative. He answered, moreover, *by a letter*, and sometime afterwards, by another to the same effect, (both now in Kossuth's possession,) assuring Kossuth that his agent should be received with all the sympathy, respect and esteem which the American people and Government feel for Hungary and the man who represents her cause. He assured him, moreover, also in that letter, that his communications would always be not only welcome and received with a corresponding spirit of friendliness, but that they would always be *answered in writing, &c.*

When Kossuth saw Mr. Webster for the last time, there was a great change visible in his spirits—not toward himself, for that was always the same, but in respect to his views of political matters. He felt evidently discouraged—"My time is past," he *said, on Kossuth's attempting to revive the question of foreign policy*—"Others will come to lead our policy. I am no more of any use to your cause. The Democratic party will carry the Presidential election, and then, God knows the rest."

Mr. Webster's prediction was fulfilled. The Democratic party did carry the Presidential election. Many of the results which have followed, Mr. Webster undoubtedly foresaw—but we doubt whether he supposed that any person could be appointed to succeed him as Secretary of State, who would deem it an ignoble and impossible condescension, to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial from the able and accomplished Publicist and Statesman with whom, although an "unofficial person," he thus conversed.

Gen. Cass Bedridden.

Gen. Cass seems to entertain a suspicion that his havings in the way of reputation are retained by a precarious tenure. Public opinion, as far as it relates to him, is, he conceives, in need of active medical attendance. Every six months, which is, we believe, about the period of the intermittent attack, he administers an alterative to the popular disorder, thereby securing sufficient reinforcements of health and vigor to carry him to the end of the year; when fresh tonics and still stronger alteratives become indispensable. No other reputation, so sickly, has contrived to protract so long a valetudinarian existence; none so feeble has ever survived such potent dosing in the shape of annual speeches in the Senate, and explanatory letters, semi-annually, in the Detroit *Free Press*. Considering what the popularity of Gen. Cass has gone through, it is really a miracle that it continues to exist.

The Senator's latest epistolary corrective was reproduced in these columns yesterday. He has, it seems, been charged with a leaning towards Know-Nothingism; and not having for several weeks declaimed against that order, he finds it necessary to repudiate the charge. The world, indeed, appears to have satisfied itself that the political convictions of Gen. Cass cannot be presumed to outlast a moon; and that like that various planet, they, at the end of the brief period, must present themselves in a novel phase. He also complains of that "respectable and intelligent gentleman, Ex-Governor Hunt," for having rubbed against his ladder: in other words, for uttering contemptuous language of the Senator's only original idea, popular sovereignty, whereby, as by escalade, he purposes to mount the heights where "Fame's proud temple shines afar." In both these things Gen. Cass is a deeply injured man. It is almost needless to say he is not technically an "American." He said so in the Senate, last Winter was a year; he has issued the information periodically and gratuitously since that distinct avowal; he has openly avowed his belief that the American party, even when possessing a transcendent majority in any given State,—Michigan, for instance—and wielding every department of government, has none of the dignity or prerogatives of other popular majorities, and can neither instruct Senators or adopt valid expressions of sentiment, as other parties, more equally compounded of native and foreign elements, can legally do. So far from subscribing to the canon, "Americans to rule America," he boldly indicates himself as one American whom Americans, unassisted by foreign electors, cannot rule; and has defined his attitude in such prominent relief, that he may be viewed as a nullifier on a small scale; a contemner of the Democratic theory of majorities, when the majorities are not Democratic. In short, in declining to obey the wishes of a Know-Nothing Legislature, or to resign, General Cass has not only approved himself no Know-Nothing, but denied the existence of that order as a valid and influential popular party. Hence his present information may be dropped out of his record as so much surplusage; he is accumulating evidence to a conceded point.

For the popular sovereignty clause, to revive the subject at present, without referring to the actual state of things in Kansas; without pouring out those stirring invectives for which the Senator is famous, against the utter and shameless overthrow of the principle in that Territory, is an instance of temperate forbearance, which we should hardly have been prepared for at the hands of even a less excitable statesman. It might have been supposed that the defeat and disgrace inflicted upon a pet theory, in its very first reduction to practice, would have elicited some protest from the author; some trifling confession of temper; some mild assertion that the counterfeit was not the genuine production of his mint. But the General has omitted to use his opportunity. He cannot be silent when men speak lightly of his invention; when in actual practice they deride and trample it, he has the reticence of a martyr. It is flagrantly wrong for that respectable gentlemen, ex-Governor Hunt, to allude cavalierly to the doctrine; it is quite right for that disreputable vagabond, Stringfellow, to laugh it to scorn, and to consign it to practical contempt. Surely the Senator is one of the best-tempered, the meekest, the mildest of men in the presence of gross wrongs; he reserves his venom for peccadilloes.

We speak of Gen. Cass as of a cotemporary. Has it ever occurred to him that he is dead? His influence, his leadership, the charm of his name, the magic of his eloquence are dead; there is but the husk of a Senator, an effigy, a simulacrum, to sustain the recollection of the author, lecturer, diplomat, politician. His current sayings may be regarded as posthumous. They are about publishing his life; it should be styled, "*Posthumous* Memoirs." He has outlived himself. His opinions no longer convulse the nation or satisfy A. O. P. Nicholson. His corrections are of no consequence. He belongs to a generation who are answering for themselves elsewhere as best they may; and where it is much more important for Gen. Cass to have his reputation satisfactorily adjusted than here, where, if the truth must be told, his fame is obsolete and his *status* of no importance whatever. It is not of such stuff as Presidents are made of. He is of material extremely plastic but, strangely enough, not sufficiently coherent to make into a Chief Magistrate, and therefore laid by with other partisan rubbish and forgotten. His letters and manifestoes should be received as spiritual manifestations; they are *post mortem*, savoring of the charnel house, without utility, and attracting curiosity rather than respect and authority. Why, after political suicide, when men are snugly buried, do they obstinately refuse to lie quiet in their graves?

Transfer of the Whaling Business.

We have seen frequent allusions to a statement by one of our cotemporaries, to the effect that the whaling business was about to be transfered from the ports in New-England, where it is now carried on so largely, to San Francisco, or to some other port on the Pacific; and, seeing that a six months' voyage might be saved by fitting ships from San Francisco, instead of sending them from Nantucket or New-Bedford, there seems to be a very good reason why such a change should be made. But still we do not imagine that San Francisco will ever become a whaling port, or at least a rival to New-Bedford. The whaling business has certain peculiarities about it which eminently fit it for the places where it has been carried on so long and so successfully. Nantucket has been the fruitful parent of all the whalers in the world, who have sprung from two or three hardy families by whom that sterile island was first peopled. In the quaint history of Nantucket, written by Thomas Macy, it is related that one of the settlers of the island, standing one day on a bluff, pointed to some whales, which were disporting themselves among the blue waves, and exclaimed, "Yonder is the field where our children will reap their harvests." The prophesy has been remarkably fulfilled. The first merchant ship which displayed the American flag in the Thames was a Nantucket vessel, which carried a cargo of Oil to London, and for many years Nantucket carried on the business more extensively than any other place in the world. It was from this little island that the Rotch family emigrated, who established the business at New-Bedford and built up that thriving and beautiful city; it was from Nantucket, too, that emigrants established the business in Dunkirk and Havre, in France, and in London and several other places, where it has since been abandoned.

But Nantucket is no longer the chief whaling port of the world; her ships engaged in the trade do not now number more than fifty, while her offspring, New-Bedford, leads off in this great business, and probably has more capital engaged in it than all the rest of the world put together. But the time cannot be far distant when the business will be abandoned altogether, and some substance will be discovered that will supersede the use of whale oil. It has already become too dear to be used for the purposes of illumination, and even in Nantucket the inhabitants have had to resort to gas to light their streets and houses.

The whaling business has now become so uncertain, it requires so large an outlay of capital, and its prosecution is attended with so many hardships and personal dangers, that no people will even engage in it who are not driven to it by the stern necessities of their position in life. It is for these reasons that the hardy New-Englanders have succeeded in this perilous and uncertain business, to which they were compelled by a sterile soil, and an absence of easier and more certain means of gaining a fortune; and it is for these reasons that we feel quite sure the Californians, with their gold mines and fertile fields, will never attempt to engage in it. New-Bedford will remain the great emporium of the whaling business, while there are whales enough in the ocean to promise a cargo of oil to the hardy adventurers who go in search of them. That thriving town is a splendid example of what may be accomplished by perseverance and intelligent industry. But a few years ago it was a mere village, without a back country or any agricultural or manufacturing advantages, but with an unbounded ocean before it, and all the whales that disported themselves in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans accumulating grease for the benefit of its inhabitants; and now it is a superb town, and the wealthiest, according to its population, in the world. The New-Bedford *Mercury* has published a copy of the tax list for the present year, from which it appears that the taxable property of the town exceeds $25,000,000; and all this wealth has been made by the whaling business; extracted from the depths of the ocean! We should say that New-England is in no danger of losing her supremacy in the whaling business; but, if it is to be transferred at all, it will not be to California, where the adventurers who have sought their fortunes in that land of golden dreams and leaden realities, will look for some less hazardous and more rapid road to wealth.

☞ Our neighbor Greeley gives in yesterday's *Tribune* an interesting account of a visit he paid to the Cremorne Gardens during his recent stay in London. He says there were over three thousand persons there, including a thousand women, the majority of whom were manifestly lost to virtue, if not dead to shame. He says:

"The English are not skillful in varnishing vice—at least, I have seen no evidence of their tact in that line. I endured the spectacle of men dancing with women when rather beery and smoking; but at last *the sight of a dark and by no means elegant mulatto waltzing with a decent looking white girl* while puffing away at a rather bad cigar proved too much for my Yankee prejudice and I *started*."

This shows how shockingly men may be misunderstood. The popular notion hereabouts is that the prejudice which actually proved too much for Mr. Greeley was the *last* one to which he would be likely to *yield*. If he had "started" at the sight of the unvirtuous women,—or of the beer and smoke, nobody would have been surprised;—but that *he* should stand all this, and finally be upset by the sight of a *mulatto* dancing with "a decent looking white girl," contradicts all the popular notions of his predilections. Yankee prejudice, after all, is rather an unconquerable sentiment.

Musical.

CONCERT.—Our readers must not forget that this is the night of the Parodi and Strakosch Concert, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers at Norfolk. We can only repeat what we have before said, that it is the event of the opening season.

Buckleys' Serenaders.—These old favorites returned to their handsome Hall last night, and were greeted by an immense audience, which densely crowded every foot of ground.

Grasshoppers.

These depredators have been much less injurious than usual in all the country east of the Rocky Mountains. In California, Utah, and Oregon, on the contrary, they have been so abundant as to amount to a pestilence. California has suffered exceedingly, while in the Mormon Territory they have seriously threatened to produce famine. Our latest accounts from the Salt Lake represent them as destroying all kinds of grain and vegetables. It has been proposed to preserve them in a dried state, to be eaten as food after the manner of using locusts in some parts of the Eastern World. It is feared that unless the Grasshoppers are themselves turned to account as food, there will not be sufficient sustenance to preserve the population alive until supplies can be obtained from the Eastern States.

No Rot Up There.

At Newburg, on the Hudson River, 2,000 bushels of fine potatoes were sold by a single dealer, on Saturday, for 28 to 31½ cents per bushel. We are informed that there are tens of thousands of bushels in the river counties ready to be contracted at very low prices. So in various parts of New-Jersey this important crop has matured in perfect order.

☞ Mr. Andrew M. Barber, editor of the Otsego *Republican*, died at his residence in Cooperstown last week. Mr. Barber had conducted the *Republican* for many years, and was an earnest, hard working Whig. He and his paper became quite famous during the progress of a libel suit brought years ago by Fenimore Cooper, the case resulting, like many others of the kind, after a trial of considerable length, in a verdict against Mr. Barber. The judgment issued against the *Republican*, in consequence of that verdict, seriously embarrassed the concern. Mr. Barber, however, has continued to occupy the post of editor, the paper having of late years been in the hands of an association of the Whigs of Otsego County. Mr. Barber's age was about 45. He leaves a widow.

CITY POLITICS.

Whig Judiciary Nominations—Judge Campbell's Letter.

The delegates appointed to the Whig Judiciary Nominating Convention met last evening at the Broadway House, all the Wards being fully represented.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Hon. Guy R. Pelton, of the Third Ward, was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, and Joseph C. Pinckney, of the Seventeenth Ward, and P. C. Van Wyck, of the Sixth Ward, were elected temporary Secretaries.

Permanent organization was then proceeded with, when Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, of the Twenty-first Ward, was, on motion of A. Oakey Hall, elected as permanent President, and Messrs. Jos. C. Pinckney and P. C. Van Wyck were appointed permanent Secretaries.

It was then decided by vote that a majority of the whole votes cast should be necessary to a choice.

Mr. Justice Welch then proposed that the representatives of the daily press be admitted to seats in the room, in which motion he was supported by Isaac Dayton, of the Sixteenth Ward; in opposition, Messrs. Jonathan Nathan, of the Eighteenth Ward, and George A. Conkell, made some lengthy remarks. The motion was eventually lost on a division, of Ayes 25, Nays 36.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Nomination for Judges of the Supreme Court was then taken up. The candidates were Hon. Edward P. Cowles and R. H. Shannon. Ex-Judge Beebe, seconded by J. B. Varnum, then moved that Hon. Edward P. Cowles be unanimously declared the nominee. An amendment to go into ballot prevailed, with the following result:

E. P. Cowles	57	C. P. Kirkland	1
R. H. Shannon	7		
Total votes			65

On motion of J. B. Varnum, the nomination of Hon. E. P. Cowles was unanimously adopted.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

The nomination for two Judges of the Superior Court was then taken up, when the following candidates were set up: Hon. Murray Hoffman and Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff.

A. Oakey Hall, Esq., then presented a communication from Hon. Judge Campbell, declining any nomination, whereon considerable discussion arose as the propriety of its being read. A motion to lay it on the table was lost by a vote of 17 ayes and 29 nays. It was then read.

Mr. Dayton denounces the judge as a member of the "dark lantern" party, and were he not so, the communication is not of a proper character to be introduced into this Convention. He (the Judge) thanks his fellow citizens for their previous support! Was it his fellow citizens who nominated him or was it the Whig party? In his whole course on the bench he has proved himself to be any and every thing else but a Whig; there has not been a case or opportunity in which he has not been unfaithful to the party, not a case when he could have shown himself a good Whig that he had not told us that he owed his position to his fellow citizens, and that he did not like to introduce politics into the court room. In conclusion he moved that the letter be returned to the gentleman who had presented it.

Justice Welch supported the motion. He thought that the name of Judge Campbell was entirely out of place at this Convention. Such a letter as has been presented from him is only such a one as is fit to be sent to Tammany Hall—this man that walks around the streets at 12 o'clock at night, going round to make out lists of his fellow-citizens who shall be subject to Know-Nothing proscription. He considered that the Convention must be wanting in self-respect if it received the letter from any Know-Nothing. He contended that Judge Campbell had no right to send the communication.

Loud calls were now made for the "Question," which the Chair stated, when it was "resolved to return the letter whence it came."

On motion of ex-Judge Beebe, Murry Hoffman and Lewis P. Woodruff were nominated by acclamation as Judges of the Superior Court.

It was then moved to go into ballot for Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, when a motion to defer the nomination was lost. The following ballots was then had:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Cambridge Livingston	23	36
William Allen	26	27
T. A. Talmadge	2	..
Alex. Spaulding	5	1
—— Branch		1

The nomination of Cambridge Livingston was then declared unanimous.

MARINE COURT.

For Justice of the Marine Court the following ballot was cast:

Charles E. Birdsall	41	Lucius Pitkin	4
J. L. H. Ward	4	J. Bancroft Stevens	16

whereon (the first ballot) Charles E. Birdsall was unanimously nominated.

The officers of the meeting were then appointed a Committee to notify the parties of their nomination;—recapitulated they are as follows:

Justice Supreme Court—Hon. E. P. Cowles.
Justices Superior Court—Hon. Murray Hoffman, Hon. Lewis P. Woodruff.
Justice Common Pleas—Cambridge Livingston.
Justice Marine Court—Charles E. Birdsall.

The meeting then adjourned.

Democratic Union Club.

A meeting of the Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward, who have organized themselves under the above designation, was held at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, last night.

The meeting was called to order by Francis Crosson, who presided. Thomas Egan acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to frame rules and by-laws brought up their report, from which it appears that the object of the Club is to try, by "all honest means," to unite the Democracy of the Twenty-second Ward, in order that it may be fairly represented by true Democrats, and not by Whigs and Know-Nothings. No person connected with a secret political society will be admitted into the organization, which the rules declare shall recognize neither North nor South, creed nor country, but make Union their motto, in order that they may engage in the forthcoming election campaign.

Whig Convention.

At a Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, held on Friday, 24th inst., at No. 44 East Twenty-eighth-street, Moses H. Grinnell was elected Delegate, and Mathew D. Greene, Alternate, to the Syracuse Whig Convention.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Mr. Chas. Selden, Vice President, presided. There was a very slim attendance. Several new members were received. A proposition to increase the Library was made and favorably accepted. The Library at present, it was stated, numbered 2,000 volumes. The plan accepted is to increase it 1,000 more by each active member subscribing $1.

The subject of a Sunday afternoon Bible Class was introduced, and formed the topic of a very general and prolonged discussion; most regarded the project as practicable and highly useful. No definite action was taken in the matter. In the absence of the customary monthly essay, the Vice-President occupied the time in extended and pertinent remarks upon the evils of the Socialistic principle, as incorporated in Associations for purely Christian purposes. He enforced individual responsibity and action, and with a caution against placing too much reliance upon their influence as a body politic as enfeebling and ruinous. After a few observations from Rev. Mr. Atterbury, of Madison, Ind., touching the noble objects of the Association, and the correspondent duties of its members, with statement of the fact of similar Associations being formed in the West, and the good they were achieving, the meeting adjourned.

New Telegraph Line to Montreal.—The House Printing Telegraph Company have just completed a new and excellent line to Montreal by the way of Troy, Saratoga, Plattsburg &c., which has been placed under the management of Mr. Alphonso Prescott, for some time past connected with the Astor House Line in this City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BANKERS,
BROKERS,
MERCHANTS,
PUBLISHERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
HOTEL KEEPERS,
BUSINESS MEN,
"and the rest of mankind," should recollect that SILAS C. HERRING does not now make
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
but this "world renowned" Safe can now be obtained of
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
N. B.—No Money, Books or Papers were ever lost in any of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and burglars are always foiled, as we apply
The best Fire and Burglar Proof Locks.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the unparalleled efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the following certificate, from the most celebrated chemist in the United States, is attached to every bottle:

"New York, June 11, 1855.
I have made a chemical examination of 'Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure or Antidote to Malaria,' and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

Remember, therefore, that this is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the world, the innocence of which is proved by such a certificate of chemical analysis, and the value of which is proved by the testimony of all who sell or use it—specimens of which are frequently published.

No doubt the public will readily appreciate the difference between assertions thus supported by proofs and the incredible bombast indulged in by those who have nothing else to rely upon.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 122 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.
THIS WORLD-RENOWNED AND INVALUABLE toilet article is still sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers for only 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Proprietor's Depot, No. 63 Liberty-st.

HECKERS' FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels, even in diarrhea, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a choice assortment of rich Brussels carpeting, at [illegible] per yard; other styles equally low.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

PEACHES, TOMATOES, OR ANY OTHER FRUIT may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN. This is the only positively Self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tinware, No. 60 Beekman-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to profit or cost, a rare chance for gentlemen going South. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New-York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than our hundred thousand customers. DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE OF FINE Wines, Brandies, Champagnes, &c., among which are 20 cases Hungarian wines, to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock. For full particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.—SPLENDID MEDALLION Aubusson Royal Parisian Velvet Carpets not shown Pacific, exhibited at the Great World's Fair, will be opened in a few days at HIRAM ANDERSON'S Great Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 183 Greenwich, cor. Fulton.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case.—Without one single exception, with MOHN'S Remarkable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. Devlin & Co.'s vaults, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. Water cellars, &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. H. MOHN, No. 2 Pine-st.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible], New-York; WM B. RIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, Newburyport; for sale by S. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

To Westerward Shippers.—Transportation Office, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Aug. 18.—In consequence of gross misrepresentations having been made by interested parties, I beg to inform the public that the slight obstruction on this road, at Kingwood Tunnel, is now entirely removed; and that Freight, (as well as Passengers,) is now forwarded in both directions promptly and without delay. The continuation of this dispatch is ensured by the building of an additional road over the hill at [illegible], by which the use of the Tunnel may be avoided, until the walling and arching is finished. This new track [illegible]. The business community is confidently assured that their Freight between the four great Atlantic cities and the West will be transported by this Road, and its connections in time, at least, as short, its rates as low, and with as much general satisfaction as by any other route. Shippers at New-York are referred to our Agent, H. E. CROMWELL, office of Baltimore Steamships, corner of Washington and Albany sts. JOHN H. DONE, Master of Transportation.

Spratt's Patent Self-sealing Cans—Will preserve peaches, tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, in a fresh state, and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetical SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every can, "SPRATT'S PATENT, WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors." Full directions for preserving accompanying each Can. Price of quart Cans $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and Funnels, 10 cts. each. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 331 Pearl-st., near Franklin.

Wilkin's Amulet will cure baldness, preserve and cleanse the hair. Receipt thereof presented to me by the inventor, Dr. ELLIOTT, the celebrated Oculist of New-York, with permission to bring it before the public. Price 50 cents. Sold by DELLUC & CO., Druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

Post-Office Notice.—Aug. 25, 1855.—On and after this date, the NORTH MAIL, via Hudson River Railroad, will close at this Office at 2 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible] CABINET [illegible]—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—For sale at a bargain, the lease, stock and goodwill of an established furniture manufactory and wareroom, in an excellent location, and now doing a good cash business, the same premises having been occupied by the subscriber for the last nine years, during which time the business has been constantly increasing. Satisfactory reasons for selling out will be given, together with any other information that may be required, on immediate application to ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, No. 120 8th-av. Can be seen from 7 to 10 o'clock A. M., until Sept. 3.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Long established in one of the principal avenues, well stocked and doing a good business, including the lease to 1st of May next. Price—cash, $2,500. Also, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments—$500. A rare chance for a physician desirous of commencing practice in the City. Address DOCTOR, No. 34 East 23d-st., New-York.

[illegible] SALE.—One of the best established and paying omnibus or stage lines in the City, with about [illegible] horses, [illegible] stages, sleighs, &c., and all necessary [illegible]. Profits on this line from [illegible] per day, showing a good opportunity for an individual or company acquainted with the business for a profitable investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., [illegible] Metropolitan Bank Building.

UNDERTAKER'S STORE FOR SALE.—An undertaker who has been established for the last ten years wishes to sell out on account of ill health; will sell lease of store, stock, and everything appertaining to the business, [illegible] for cash. It is an excellent chance for any one with a small capital to make money. Apply to E. H. [illegible], No. 11 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A very fine invention is now offered for inspection. Rights for sale, or the patentee would join with a man of capital to manufacture. A very profitable joint stock company could be formed. Parties wishing to see the invention, by addressing WILLIAMSON, No. 126 Nassau-st., room No. 4, will be called upon immediately.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A WATCHMAKER OR JEWELER.—FOR SALE—The fixtures, good will and lease, (with or without the stock,) of a well established first-class jewelry store, in a desirable location in the City of Brooklyn—a good investment for a practical man, as the remaining [illegible]. Apply on the premises, No. 224 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS STAND IN WASHINGTON MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP.—In an excellent location, well suited for pork, butter, or poultry. Address BUTTER, Daily Times Office, or inquire of D. PEARSALL, at Crook's Hotel, Washington-st., near Fulton, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

$300.—AN EXCLUSIVE CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The article manufactured and [illegible] will pay $300 a month to a business man. The article is new and finds ready sale throughout the State. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 94 Nassau-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a first rate Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods Store, doing a good trade, and one of the best stands in the city of Brooklyn. A rare chance for a business man. Apply at No. 184 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—In a flourishing town in the western part of New-York State. Terms easy. The stock is in good condition and not large. For particulars address P. O., Box No. 1,878.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware, as low as any other Importing and Manufacturing establishment.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted, from ......$100 to $[illegible]
[illegible] ROSKELL WATCHES, from ...... [illegible]
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from ...... [illegible]
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from ...... [illegible]
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from ...... [illegible]
MAGIC WATCHES, from ...... [illegible]
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES ...... [illegible]

We have as many as 30 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select, of the most celebrated makers. The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.

JEWELRY.
FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from ......$10 to $[illegible]
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from ...... 10 to [illegible]
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from ...... 20 to [illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS from ...... 3 to [illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR RINGS, from ...... 3 to [illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from ...... 15 to [illegible]

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING SUCH AS

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and all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is patented, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and [illegible] diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing [illegible], cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the heading process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Canandaigua Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with [illegible].

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in regard thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but four of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.

Elmira, N. Y. [illegible] Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company. M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES—Forced to grow in six weeks by my onguent, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; ZIEBER, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 21 Tremont-row, Boston; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

O. U. A.—The members of National Chapter, No. 18, O. U. A., are requested to attend a meeting at their rooms, [illegible] Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, [illegible]. Business of importance [illegible]. By order of A. H. DUDLEY, Sachem.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a competent English girl for general housework; is fully capable of discharging her duties to entire satisfaction; is an excellent baker. Also, a Protestant chambermaid and waitress, or nurse of children. Both have unexceptionable references, and will be found an acquisition to any lady. Not particular about high wages. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three competent Protestant girls—one a Scotch cook, washer and ironer—a smart chambermaid and waiter, and a competent nurse and seamstress; all with the best of City reference. Please apply for two days at No. 185 7th-av., near 22d-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, who is well qualified, a careful driver and perfectly acquainted with the City, either as coachman or to drive a doctor's gig. Refers to his last employer. Address COACHMAN, No. 122 East 16th-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable female, as a sick and monthly nurse. Can produce the best of testimonials from England, and also good City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 128 East 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid or seamstress, or would take care of children. Can be seen at her last employer's, for two days, at No. 211 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As a cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Can give a reference to the family I am now with, and have been the last three years. Apply No. 112 Thompson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a journeyman Watchmaker, one who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 4,616.

SERVANTS WANTED—At the Agency, No. 1½ Rivington-st., in all capacities, in and out of the City, for best wages, Protestants and Catholics, particularly such with good City reference. L. D KREIN, Agent.

TO JEWELERS, FANCY GOODS MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A young man thoroughly conversant with the above trades is in want of a situation. Is a good salesman, and can attend to the manufacturing department of a jeweler's workshop if required. Address F. C., No. 289 4th-av., N. Y.

A WIDOW LADY—Of intelligence and respectability, in consequence of her circumstances having become greatly reduced, would be pleased to obtain employment in copying manuscript, shirt making or other light occupation; assuring those who may kindly assist her that their favors will be duly appreciated, and that work in either branch will be performed in the most satisfactory manner. For further particulars, address ACANTHUS, Times Office.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY of education, perfectly competent to teach French, the Piano and other essential branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school for young ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 39 Saint Marks-place.

MUSICAL.—A Soprano and an Alto wish situations in an Episcopal Church, in this City. They have sung in one in Brooklyn, for the last fifteen months, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 177 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS OR ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A young lady desires a situation as daily Governess in a family, to instruct in the English branches and French, or as an assistant teacher in a school. Address S, Box No. 308 Lower Post-Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—Competent to teach two young ladies in English, French and Music. A Protestant preferred. Address C, New Brunswick, N. J.

SERVANTS.—From 15 to 20 first-class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office No. 12 6th-av., one door from Troy-st. Employers wanting good and well recommended domestics will find this one of the best offices in the City. A number of Protestants on hand; also young girls.

A WIDOW LADY—Occupying a pleasant 3-story house in Brooklyn is desirous of renting the second floor to parties who will furnish their own rooms. Those wishing to reduce their expenses, and at the same time realize the happiness and comforts of home, will find it to their advantage to make early application. Address Mrs. M. M. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—WANTED—Landsmen, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards, boat-steerers, second and third mates, for whale ships. All clothing is furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 27 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the offices of the American, &c. Employment Society, No. 12 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn; and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of girls, from 12 to 14 and 17 years of age, may be had.

A YOUNG LADY—Of considerable experience in teaching and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, with French, Music and Calisthenics is desirous of forming an engagement for the 1st September as a visiting governess in a school or family. Address L., Times Office.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—Who understands the business, to attend a ribbon and millinery goods store. Also, a young man, about 18 years of age. One who speaks German preferred. J. SPENCH & SONS, No. 27 and 27½ Division-st.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN—Who has received a collegiate education, and has been engaged in the study of Medicine, and as a Druggist, desires some respectable employment to occupy his evening hours. Is used to copying. Address OMEGA, Times Office.

GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by an American, who understands the business in all its branches; or would like to manage a fruit and vegetable farm on shares, having had long experience in the same. Address R. B. A., Times Office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS—Are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 140 Grand-st. Places ready; wages good.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young American men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 29 West-st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

TWO FIRST RATE JOURNEYMEN SASH MAKERS WANTED.—Also an apprentice to learn the business; one about 16 years of age. American would be preferred. Inquire at No. 1 St. John's-lane.

TWO BOYS WANTED—About 16 or 17 years of age, to learn a trade; also a boy for an office. Those that can come well recommended preferred. Apply between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner Hester st. J. & G. H. WALKER.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

A NURSE of much experience may be engaged to-day by application at No. 695 8th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 45 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries for gentlemen, with partial board, and dinner on Sundays, in a private family. The house has gas and is desirably situated. Terms from $4 to $6 per week. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, Times Office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. Handsomely furnished apartments can be had, singly or in suites. The house is as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn, and is from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 75 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—A few young men can be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms, or partial board if wished, at No. 283 Bowery.

BOARD WANTED—The advertiser wants to get board and room of large size in a respectable house in Jersey City, where there is a bath to be had daily. He is middle aged and desires to be comfortable and quiet. Terms must be moderate. Address S. W. C., Jersey City Post-Office, with particulars. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—In Brooklyn, near Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry, by a young man, in a pleasant and social family. Must have a nice room with convenience for fire. Address, with full particulars, H. B. R., this Office.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen of high respectability, in a private family, with or without board. The house and furniture new and first class in every particular. Apply at No. 119 9th-st., five doors west of Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen wishing to room together, can have good board and pleasant room on third floor. Terms $3 50 each. Location good, and only a few boarders, near the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Breakfast early, if desired. Apply at No. 165 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY—Residing in Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from South Ferry, can accommodate with board and pleasant rooms, one or two gentlemen, with their wives, on moderate terms; partial board for gentlemen; there are no boarders in the family. References of the highest order required. Address Box No. 3,282 Post-Office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD—With an English family. Location east of the Bowery, not below 2d or above 13th-st. Address PRINCIPAL, Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small private family of adults wish to rent to one or two gentlemen, without board, two delightfully situated rooms, in the second story of a first-class house, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 177 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET WITH FULL BOARD—At No. 52 Varick-st., second door above St. John's Church, two large front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, without board, at No. 4 Bond-st.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

A. A. SAMANOS—No. 24 Fulton-st. and 3 Astor House, importer of choice Havana Cigars, Wines, Brandies, Cordials, Cresse and Blackwell Sauces, and Pickles, with a variety of other table articles, all of which are warranted to be of the primest quality.

Syrups, manufactured by a Creole whom I have engaged for the season, superior to all which are sold in this market, consisting as follows, viz.: Raspberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, Lemon, Gum, and Orgeat.

I also will introduce, for the especial use of families, an article of Plain Syrup for coffee and tea, which is used in the West Indies instead of sugar, and considered far more delicate than the sugars ordinarily used, all of which are put up in large bottles similar to claret bottles, with labels of my name and place of business. All orders promptly attended to.

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AN ELEGANT FAMILY PAPER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
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THE GIANT OF THE WEEKLIES,

Appears this week in NEW TYPE and in a NEW FORM, and in every respect greatly improved, presenting a most ELEGANT APPEARANCE!

The Continuation of the Story of
THE FOUR CARMEN!
And also the Narrative of
THE OUTCAST HEIR!
Will be found exceedingly interesting.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS from Mrs. SIGOURNEY and others, will grace the columns of this week's LEDGER.

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Containing a greater amount of matter than any other single volume in the English Language.
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The above work (upon which over five years of continued labor and research, with a large outlay of money, has been expended,) has not been published merely to supply the deficiencies of existing Gazetteers, but to furnish a Geographical Dictionary, which should be as comprehensive in its design, as perfect in its arrangement, and as complete and accurate in its execution as the best Dictionary of the English Language.

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We might have hurried this work through the press to forestall others commenced long after ours was in progress, but we could not be tempted to waive a single feature of excellence requiring time for its perfection.

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A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "ALONE."
FIRST EDITION, 10,000 COPIES.
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THE HIDDEN PATH;
A NOVEL.
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Those who have read "Alone"—and those who have not, should—will be interested and gratified to know, that a new book by Virginia's gifted authoress, entitled "The Hidden Path," is now ready. Beautifully as MARION HARLAND has woven the threads of life in other romance and song—she is a poetess of rare felicity—we are safe in predicting that her new work will surpass all her previous efforts in fine delineation, brilliancy and power, and that Mr. Derby will be called upon to record it on his books as one of the most popular and successful of modern literary issues. Since reading "Alone" we shall impatiently await the appearance of "The Hidden Path."

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WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, SEPT. 1,
JAPAN, AS IT WAS AND IS.
By RICHARD HILDRETH,
Author of "History of the United States," &c., &c.

In this work, the fruit of great labor and research, Mr. Hildreth has embodied all the information concerning the History and Present State of these remote islands which has come to the knowledge of the Western World. The Portuguese Missionaries, and the Dutch, English and Spaniards who visited Japan between two and three centuries ago, are almost the only Europeans that have ever penetrated the country; and their accounts are far more valuable than the impressions of later travelers who have merely visited the coasts. Since the expulsion of the Jesuits about the year 1638, the exclusion of foreigners has been strict, excepting only a very limited intercourse with the Dutch. Many of these accounts appear in English for the first time, in this volume. The style of the book is very attractive, and the descriptions of scenery, manners and customs, will render it entertaining to the general reader. The student will be glad to see that an accurate and reliable Map, full Indices, Notes and a Glossary are added.

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The contents of this able volume, which is a most complete explanation of the Spiritual Phenomena, are as follows:

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4. Clairvoyant Revelations of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

Price $1. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

A BOMB-SHELL INTO THE CARSON LEAGUE.—Will be published Sept. 1, a Book entitled THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE VIOLATED BY THE NEW-YORK CARSON LEAGUE. By WILLIAM HERRIES, Phil. D. In this work will be found a true and unbiased explication of the circumstances amounting to a violation of the Temperance Pledge by the New-York Carson League. The writer assumes high ground for his "mortar;" and his "bomb-shell" must necessarily scatter its influence with salutary effect amid the encampments of the contending hosts. Price 12½ cents, to be had of Booksellers and News Agents throughout the country. Send in your orders. Copies mailed, post-paid, upon receipt of price. Address A. RANNEY, Publisher, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

PITTSTON COAL FOR SHIPPING, &c.—Shippers of Coal to California can be supplied with this superior Coal of all sizes, delivered to vessels in any part of the harbor from canal-boats of 120 tons burden. PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall st.

COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, range and furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS. DYER, 7th-av., between 18th and 19 sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 168 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Division st., near Pike. FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 510 Greenwich-st., 114 Duane-st., and 25th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COSTAR, Nos. 142 Elizabeth-st., and 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the patentee. WILLIAM BLAKE.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 3c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, 9c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents, Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane New-York. J. H. SMITH.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

BYRON.—Last night as I lay sleeping,
(Sweet dreams charmed my slumber,)
A host of bedbugs creeping
O'er my flesh in endless number.

Only think; the poet's sleep would have been tranquil had he taken the precaution to buy a flask of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, sure death to bugs, fleas, roaches, mosquitoes. Depot, No. 424 Broadway; No. 6 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

HARRISON'S MILITARY SOAP—For army, navy or private use, for the traveler or local gentleman. Its quality is superb, its perfume rich. Let H. HAVILAND, No. 28 John-st., wholesale dealer, have your trade for it. Let J. ERSKIN, No. 277 8th-av., retailer, have all your custom for it. Ask for HARRISON'S HEDYOSMIA EXTRACT FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, a sweet-smelling odor. It will please you and delight the lady you present it to.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

GENERAL LAND AND TAX AGENT FOR MICHIGAN AND NORTHERN INDIANA.—The undersigned having made extensive arrangements, will give strict attention to payment of taxes, adjusting the titles for lands that have been sold, as in the purchase and sale of lands. WM CLARKE, No. 11 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BONNETS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS.
FALL STYLES.
IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park Place,

Have now in store, and are constantly receiving, both from abroad and of their own manufacture, a beautiful and extensive stock of the above goods, the most unique and fashionable styles extant.

STRAW BONNETS in great variety. Also, desirable styles in colored straw.

SILK, SATIN, and VELVET BONNETS of original and approved patterns, and of all grades. Also, BEAVER, FELT and SHAKER BONNETS.

PATTERN BONNETS, for Milliners. Original styles.

STRAW LACES and TRIMMINGS, of the most beautiful Designs and desirable Colors.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS of every description, embracing Sprigs, Bunches, Wreaths, Pigeons, Buds, &c., &c. (In the choice colors.)

In the selection of the above stock great care and attention has been bestowed, and we are persuaded that both in Styles and Prices it will meet the approbation of such as will give it an examination. IDE, FELT & HALL, Nos. 9 and 11 Park place, New-York.

P. S.—Pattern Bonnets will be forwarded to Milliners in all sections of the country. Orders by letter promptly attended to.

FALL DRESS GOODS.
UBSDELL, PIERSON AND LAKE

Would respectfully inform their customers and transient visitors from other States, that they will open this morning an elegant assortment of

RICH DRESS GOODS,
DESIGNED FOR FALL TRADE,
Consisting of
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
BROCADE, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, by the yard.
SHAWLS, CASHMERES AND DELAINES.
PLAID GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FRENCH MERINOES, VELVETS, CALICOES, &c.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk, Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE.
GREENBERRY, LAUGHER & CO.,
No. 28 Vesey-st., New-York,
IMPORTERS

and agents to JAMES HOULDSWORTH & CO., Manufactures of SILK LAMPAS, BROCATELLES, GUIPURETTES, TAPPISETTES, SATINS, TERRYS, REPS, SILK BORDERINGS FOR CURTAINS, PIANO COVERS, &c.

Patent Machine Embroideries for Curtains and Wall Decorations, on Satin, Damask, Reps, &c., in borders, and all over Diaper figures. Also, for chair and sofa covers, cushions, vallences, &c.

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
500 PIECES OF THE RICHEST QUALITY.

Manufactured of every shade of color, very cheap, will be opened THIS MORNING, and cut in any lengths to suit purchasers. UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.
TULLER, HART & McCORKLE,
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 31 LIBERTY ST.,

Have now open a very large stock of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
WE shall open for exhibition to the Millinery Trade, on MONDAY, Aug. 27, the largest and best assortment of RICH PARIS FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and Flower Materials, together with STRAW BRAIDS AND BONNETS, to be found in market at this time. Our stock having been imported expressly to suit our Trade, will be offered for sale at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, on our usual terms, Cash without Discount. HOSMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John st., corner of William.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.
FROM AUCTION AND IMPORTATION.

400 pieces English Merino, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per yard.
200 pieces black Alpaca, 1s. 3s and 2s. 6d. per yard.
200 pieces Irish watered Poplin, 4s. 6d. per yard.
250 pieces Gro de Afrique Silk, 5s. per yard.
250 pieces best black Silk, 4s., 6s., 6s., and 10s. per yard.
250 pieces yard wide French Calico, (new styles,) only 1s. 6d.
100 pieces English Calico, new styles, 1s. per yard.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth, and No. 447 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

TWO CASES OF ALL WOOL
FRENCH DE LAINES.
Very rich designs will be opened this morning.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS.
GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal and 69 Lispenard sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Moire antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No. 192 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS AT RETAIL.—A. T. STEWART & CO., desirous of accommodating their customers who are about to leave the City, will open on Monday, Aug. 27, a superb assortment of entirely new dress goods, embroideries, shawls, &c., &c., just received by the Pacific. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTEAUX CASTOR.—On MONDAY, Aug. 27, A. T. STEWART & CO. will open a case of these fashionable Cloaks, suitable for traveling and for the seashore, entirely new in style and at moderate prices. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS—Black Silk, Black Silk Velvets, Linens, Table Cloths, Blankets, Prints, Muslins, &c.; also, Linen Goods at wholesale, at very low prices, by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story and basement brick house, No. 94 Carroll, between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn. The house is provided with double doors and windows, for the Winter, gas throughout, Beebee's range, &c. The rent will be reasonable to a good tenant. Carpets for sale. Apply on the premises, or at No. 63 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story dwelling house No. 120 Charles-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., near the 6th and 8th av. railroads. Rent low. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall st., 3d floor.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—A neat and convenient cottage house on 88th st., between Hudson River and Bloomingdale road, with large garden, (10 lots) well stocked with fruit trees, grape arbor, asparagus bed, &c., &c. Stable on the premises. Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent $300. Inquire of WM. HADDON, on the premises, or of LEOP. EIDLITZ, No. 288 Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

TO BAKERS—TO LET—A fine store and bakery on Broadway, near 33d-st., to let or lease low. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 33th-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 204 Chatham-st., Chatham-square. Inquire of J. LAROCQUE, No. 63 Merchants' Exchange.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 232 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 160 Cliff-st.

A RUMOR has been in circulation in some parts that the article known as TURNER'S GINGER WINE came under the Prohibitory Law of the State of New-York, and sale of same had been stopped in Oswego County; was also got up for an evasion of said law.

We answer to the first, That this article does not come under any Prohibitory law of any State, is sold freely and extensively in every State in the Union. Second: The sale has not been stopped in Oswego County. Third: It was got up long before the Prohibitory law was thought of. Has also been tested in the highest courts at law in the States of New-York and Indiana in the months of July and August, 1855, and in every case was thrown out by the Judges of said courts.

We publish this that the public may get a correct statement in regard to the sale of our Ginger Wine. In the next issue of this paper we will give a brief history of Turner's Ginger Wine, its compounding, its curative effects on the system, &c. TURNER, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE TWENTY SIXTH-ST.—The substantial, modern-built house, together with the lot No. [illegible] West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avenues; lot 25 by 100 feet, and the house 25 by about 45 feet. The neighborhood is an excellent one and the house will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately. Terms very easy. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house and store, corner of Garden and 5th streets, Hoboken, occupied by a good tenant, and lets for $425 per annum; $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Title perfect; taxes insignificant, and is a good investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class brick houses on Second-place, city of Brooklyn. Also, two first-class lots on the same street, each 25x100 feet. Some cash required in this exchange. Apply to EDWIN J. POWERS, Harrison Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A 2-story house, situated in one of the most beautiful locations in Yonkers, with a good well of water, young fruit trees, &c. Price low; terms easy. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A three-story English basement house and lot, with all the modern improvements. Also, a portion of the furniture. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 25 Beekman-place, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story, attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar, underlaid, and enclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and grounds are delightfully shaded, with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars, and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly-place, and adjoining Cornelius Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 24 lots, 75x160 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; front on the river 140 feet. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, an extension 20x20 feet, two-story, servant's stairway, &c., &c. The ground contains 4 city lots, 25x100 feet. Situated on 127th-st., in the City of New-York, 200 feet from the Railroad Station, and surrounded by the best improvements; peaches in abundance, plums, cherries, strawberry beds, &c., &c., and abundance of shrubbery and shade trees. It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use, about 3 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or Western land, and $1,800 in cash. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with buildings and stone fence thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Of 20 acres, at Hart's Corners, Scarsdale, Westchester, with fine house 70 feet front, stable, carriage house, poultry and wash-house, &c., &c.; just been thoroughly repaired at an expense of $1,000; is in the most perfect order; location perfectly healthy, with fine garden, plenty of fruit, beautiful lawn studded with fine shade trees, on Bronx River and only 24 miles from City Hall. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, fifteen miles from New-York City, and three minutes' walk from railroad depot, and convenient to steamboat landing. Fare from New-York City 25 cents. Trains pass ten times every day. Farm contains eighty-six acres, under a high state of cultivation, and is delightfully located. First-class mansion house, servants' house and outbuildings. Abundant supply of good water. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 343 Broadway, F. S. CASLER'S office, or address the proprietor, S. O. F., at Elizabeth City, New-Jersey.

$4,350.—A BARGAIN.—For sale a three story basement and under cellar brick house, in good order, well painted and papered, gas fixtures, &c., all complete, No. 3 Degraw-st., fourth house from Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, house No. 225 Schermerhorn-st., frame. Apply as above. Agents need not apply.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Six full City Lots, 25x100 feet each, together with the land to the centre of the streets, situated between 157th and 158th sts., Broadway and the 10th-av., fronting on Broadway 203 feet and running back towards 10th-av. 1,160 feet. This property is nearly opposite Fort Washington, and contains about 6 acres of ground, covered with handsome forest trees and other shrubbery; and is in full view of the High Bridge, Hudson and East Rivers and surrounding country, and would make a delightful site for a country residence; two acres of the land is in fine pasture. There is a fine spring of never-failing water on it. Will sell for cash and mortgage, at a low price, or will exchange for improved unencumbered property in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Fifteen lots, 25x100 feet each, in the romantic village (now city) of Yonkers, and delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, having a view of twenty miles up and down the river, and are admirably situated for private dwellings. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building. Some cash required in this exchange.

SIXTH-AVENUE LOTS.—Four lots situated on a corner south of the Crystal Palace and all fronting on the avenue. An excellent opportunity for improvement or speculation, as they will be sold at a positive bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

IOWA LANDS.—Capitalists and others wishing to make investments in Iowa Lands, can do so through the undersigned. There are several millions of acres of valuable lands subject to entry for less than $1 25 per acre, with Land warrants which will pay very largely for the coming five years. We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make locations upon the choicest tracts, without delay.

Land Warrants loaned at Western rates of interest, viz.: 40 per cent.

Orders solicited. All business pertaining to Western Lands attended to promptly.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants.

ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO., Bankers and Land Agents.

FORT DES MOINES, Aug. 13, 1855.

Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New-York City; Hutchinson & Jacobs, Philadelphia; City Bank of Racine, Wis.; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Ia.; A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky.

COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY ACRES—Twenty miles from New-York, 1¼ miles from Depot, 10 acres of wood; excellent condition; well fenced; best of fruit; three apple orchards; house is two-story, well built; barns, cow houses, granary, carriage and wood-house; excellent well of water; in healthy location; shade trees, &c. Price $4,500. Apply to C. A. LEVERIDGE, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 204 acres, near Glen's Falls, New-York, with valuable water privileges, factory, machinery, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 38, with addition, 26 by 40 feet; barn, carriage-house, stable, corn and hog-house; fine pond, containing trout, fed by two streams; fruit of every variety—schools, churches, stores, &c., convenient—will be sold a bargain. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOUR MILK ROUTES FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—Belonging to the estate of S. J. Sabin, deceased, having the best of custom and very profitable; established many years since by David S. Mills, and bought by S. G. Sabin in 1848, and the books will show of many having taken milk eighteen years. They will be sold singly, at $600 each for three, and $800 for the best, or together for $2,200. They can be seen by calling on FRANKLIN J. BEAN, Administrator, Northwest corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

LAND FOR SALE.—A tract of Land situate in Ulster County; the same will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York or vicinity, or merchandise adapted to the Southern trade will be taken in exchange, together with a small proportion of cash. Apply to SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—A small house, in the upper part of the City, west of 4th-av., in a quiet and respectable neighborhood. Address S. A. W., Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. PARODI'S GRAND CONCERT THIS EVENING.—Tickets can be obtained at HORACE WATERS', No. 333 Broadway.

THERESA PARODI.—Tickets for this evening's Grand Concert for sale at C. BREUSING'S Foreign Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

PARODI'S CONCERT.—Tickets for the Benefit of the sufferers of the yellow fever at Norfolk can be obtained at the Offices of the Astor, Irving, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York, Union, and Clarendon Hotels.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NOTICE.—The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this establishment for the ensuing season, are requested to assemble in the Lecture Room, at 10 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING next, Aug. 30, preparatory to the reopening on Monday, Sept. 3. C. W. CLARKE, Stage Manager.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

FURS.

FURS.—J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for Ladies' wear.

Southern and Western customers will please examine his Swan and Ermine Trimmings; also, fancy Victorines and Cuffs, suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell none but articles he can warrant.

His assortment comprises Capes, Mantillas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs of every description of Fur in use; besides Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

A GENERAL MEETING—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHER'S REAL ESTATE HIDE ASSOCIATION, situate on the corner of 1st av. and 44th-st., in the said City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when a resolution will be offered and voted upon for the dissolution of the said Association. By order of the Trustees.
S. P. PATTERSON, President.
EDWARD PHILLIPS, Secretary.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—No. 68 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
RICHARD BURLEW, President.
J. C. WILSON, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

RACHEL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.—I beg respectfully to inform the public of New-York that M'LLE RACHEL'S FIRST PERFORMANCE will irrevocably take place on MONDAY NEXT, THE 3d OF SEPTEMBER. It will consist of Corneille's tragedy, entitled HORACE.

M'lle RACHEL will appear as CAMILLE.

The performance will begin at [illegible] o'clock precisely, with Jules de Prémaray's new comedy, in two acts, in which the THREE SISTERS of M'lle RACHEL will appear.

The second performance will take place on the 5th of September, when Racine's tragedy, PHEDRE, will be presented, with M'lle RACHEL as PHEDRE.

The third performance on Thursday, the 6th of September, when ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR will be presented with M'lle RACHEL as ADRIENNE; and the fourth performance, on Friday, the 7th of September, will consist of MARIE STUART, a tragedy, by Lebrun, with M'lle RACHEL as MARIE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO M'LLE RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK.

Orchestra Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle ......$[illegible]
First Circle ......$3 | Upper Circle ......$[illegible]

The Proscenium Boxes, including eight seats, and the Balcony Boxes which will be arranged anew and consist of either four or six seats, may be engaged by applying to Mr. RUPP'S, the Treasurer, No. 48 Wall st., room No. [illegible], on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 29th inst., from 10 to 3 o'clock. Private Boxes must be taken entire.

In order to give to all persons desirous of being present at M'lle RACHEL'S performances, without employing the aid of auction, the abuses of which have been so long imposed upon the public, I beg to announce that I have taken efficient measures for the selling, in advance, of the tickets of admission at the above prices.

The office will be opened on THURSDAY next, at 48 Wall-st., and at the Metropolitan Theatre, on SATURDAY, the 1st of September, for the sale of numbered seats at the above prices, with the small addition of twenty-five cents per seat, to cover the extra expenses of booking, and others incurred by the putting in practice of this new system of selling tickets at a determined price.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None of the ticket sellers have any right whatever to charge more than the above prices, with the additional charge of twenty-five cents; and should any one of them attempt to exact more, I should feel indebted to the public for giving me notice of it.

RAPHAEL FELIX, Manager of the Rachel Company.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1855.

N. B.—Free List.—Editors and persons connected with the Press will receive letters of admission before the 1st of September. In case of omission, an early application will be promptly attended to.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—FIRST APPEARANCE OF M'LLE TERESA PARODI in New-York, since her return from Europe. Grand Concert for the relief of the sufferers from Yellow Fever in Norfolk.

M'LLE TERESA PARODI, begs leave to announce that she will give a Grand Concert on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, the receipts of which are to be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers from the epidemic in Norfolk. On this occasion the following eminent artists have volunteered their valuable services:

Madame AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH.
Signor BERNARDI, the distinguished Baritone.
Mr. APTOMAS, the celebrated Harp Performer.
Mr. ALLAN IRVING, the renowned English Vocalist.
Mr. JULIUS SIEDE, the celebrated Flutist.
Master CHARLES SCHMITZ, the youthful Violoncellist, and his sister, Miss ELLA SCHMITZ, from Philadelphia, their first appearance in New-York.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Director and Conductor.

PROGRAMME—PART I.
I.—"La Sylphide"—Fantaisie Romantique, composed and performed by M. STRAKOSCH.
II.—"Good Night and Pleasant Dreams"—A new ballad composed by the great composer, W. V. Wallace, for and sung for the first time by Madame AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH.
III.—Grand Fantasia on Themes from "I Montecchi" and "Semiramide," performed by Mr. APTOMAS.
IV.—"Ah, mon fils," the romanza from Meyerbeer's grand opera, the "Prophet," sung by Mlle. TERESA PARODI.
V.—Ballade—"The Heart Bowed Down," by Balfe, sung by Mr. ALLAN IRVING.
VI.—"Casta Diva," from Bellini's opera, "Norma," sung by Mlle. TERESA PARODI.
VII.—Fantasia, Flute, performed by Mr. JULIUS SIEDE.
VIII.—"Suoni la Tromba," the favorite duetto from [illegible]; "Maritana," sung by Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH.

PART II.
I.—Divertissement for the Violoncello, composed by [illegible], performed by Master CHARLES SCHMITZ, with piano accompaniment by his sister, Miss ELLA SCHMITZ.
II.—"We Met by Chance," a ballad by Kucken, sung by Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH.
III.—Aria from "Il Trovatore," by Verdi, sung by Signor BERNARDI.
IV.—The "Bacci Valse," sung by Mlle. TERESA PARODI.
V.—"The Nightingale," a woodland scene, composed and performed by MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
VI.—The [illegible] duetto from "Maria Padilla," by Donizetti, sung by Mlle. TERESA PARODI and Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH.

Price of admission to all parts of the Hall, $1.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. HALL & SONS', VAN NORDEN & KING'S, JOLLIE'S Music Stores, and all principal Music Stores and Hotels; or from Y. SOUTHER, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic; or of the members of the Committee for the Relief of the sufferers from Yellow Fever.

Mr. STRAKOSCH will play on a splendid Grand, and on a new style of parlor Grand or Æolian Piano, from Messrs. Chickering & Son's celebrated manufactory, kindly loaned by W. Warren, Esq., No. 508 Broadway.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—TUESDAY, Aug. 28, and every evening during the week, the grand Romantic Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA, by the PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.

Cinderella ...... Miss Louisa Pyne.

In which she will introduce "LO! HERE THE GENTLE LARK."

Prince ...... Mr. Harrison. | Dandini ...... Mr. Borrani. | Pedro ...... Mr. Geo. Holland. | Baron ...... Mr. Horncastle. | Alidoro ...... Mr. Holman. | Thisbe ...... Mrs. Holman. | Fairy Queen ...... Miss Stephens. | Clorinda ...... Miss Pyne.

Wednesday and Friday—Cinderella and the "Mystic." Thursday and Saturday—Cinderella and "Lo! Here the Gentle Lark."

Every evening, the PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.

Tickets ...... Fifty Cents
Orchestra Seats ...... One Dollar
Private Boxes ...... Five Dollars

Box Office open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—Farewell nights, and last night but three of MR. HACKETT, prior to his departure again for Europe.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28,
HIS LAST LEGS; OR, EXPERIMENTS IN MESMERISM.
O'Callaghan, (an Irish genius) ...... Mr. Hackett.
After which,
MONSIEUR MALLET;
OR, THE POST-OFFICE MISTAKE.
Mons. Mallet, (an exiled General of Napoleon) Mr. Hackett.
To conclude with
A MORNING CALL.

WEDNESDAY—Last night but two of Mr. HACKETT, and last night of MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Tickets 50 cents. For particulars, see small bills. Doors open at 7; performance commence at 7½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE LANGUAGES.—Mrs. G. H. CALDWELL respectfully informs the citizens of Brooklyn, that on the 29th August, inst., she will open a Boarding and Day School for instruction in the English and all other branches of education. She will be assisted by acknowledged talent of the highest order. Having been a teacher for many years, she is prepared to give the most satisfactory testimonials of her ability.

Terms made known at the Academy, No. 236 Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

Brooklyn References.—Dr. H. CULLEN, Clinton, corner Montague st.; Rev. Dr. MARSHAM, Henry-st.; Rev. Dr. PISE, Sydney-place, near Joralemon.

New-York.—Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.; Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, 28th-st.; Dr. WILLIAM OTTERSON, No. 169 Ninth-st.; Messrs. D. & A. KINGSLAND, No. 65 Broad-st.; Dr. TRENOR, No. 1 University place.

Dr. WM STEDMAN, Salem, N. C.
Dr. T. L. CALDWELL, Louisville, Ky.
W. MEIGGS, Esq., Nashville; Dr. JENNINGS, [illegible].
GREEN B. DUNCAN, New Orleans; Judge SIMON, New-Orleans.
Hon. W. G. JOHNSON, Donaldsonville, La.; Hon. TRASAMOND LANDRY, La.
SAML. H. DICKSON, M. D., Charleston, S. C.; Rev. D. LYNCH, S. C.; Judge RICE, S. C.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, Aug. 28, first night of the Grand Evolutions on the Tight Rope. First appearance of M. DUBOUCHET in New-York, the Daring Rope Dancer. Will be performed the Grand Fairy Pantomime, called the RED GNOME.

Warrior ...... Gabriel Ravel | Vanilla ...... Mlle Pauline
Alfred ...... Philippe Martinetti | Eusebio ...... M'lle Desire

THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
M. JULIEN MARTINETTI will perform his Stilt Dance.

BARNUM AND COL. WOOD'S FIVE GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOWS, to be held at Music Hall Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Van Vechten Hall, Albany, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Musical Fund Hall Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Smith & Nixon's New Hall, Cincinnati, Oct. 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Twelve Thousand Dollars Premiums for the finest Babies. Applications for certificates to be made at the places above designated, or at the office of the American Museum, New-York.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, Aug. 28. Evening at 7½ o'clock, afternoon at 3. THIRD AND LAST WEEK of WYMAN, the Necromancer, whose wonderful exploits in Legerdemain have won for him the title of the GREATEST MAGICIAN OF THE AGE, will appear THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 8, in a choice variety of his beautiful feats of magic and ventriloquism. The HAPPY FAMILY and all the other curiosities are still here. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

WHERE ARE THE BEAUTIFUL WOMEN!—All the handsome ladies of America are sending their daguerreotypes taken and forwarded in competition for the twenty thousand dollars, to be expended in Barnum's Gallery of Beauty. One thousand dollars is the first premium. In any State in the Union, likenesses will be taken at one-third off the regular price, for this purpose. For circulars, with full particulars, apply at BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—GRAND REOPENING.
This celebrated Company will reopen on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, when will be produced a new comic operatic piece, entitled the
SPIRIT RAPPINGS,
"Parade Opera,"
in two acts, written by a celebrated composer of this City. Preceding the Opera, Negro Minstrelsy of a superior order, still adhering to this Company's original motto, FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY.

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, 25 cents.

THE LAST FOUR WEEKS.—At the Chinese Rooms, Broadway, J. R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. Great excitement—in addition to the usual entertainment, the whole of the fleet will aid in the attack and Sebastopol falls to-night. Admittance 25 cents. Every evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. [illegible] of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. [illegible] additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

[illegible] and Fearful [illegible].

From the Pensacola Gazette.

The quiet town of Warrington was startled from its apathy on Wednesday morning by a tragic occurrence, which shocked alike the feelings of all the inhabitants. That our readers may understand the particulars, we will relate the tale as it was told us. Mr. A. J. LAMBERTON, Postmaster at Warrington, discovered on Tuesday evening Mr. J. C. JONES, a pilot of this port, in a criminal conversation with his wife, but he, JONES, escaped from the premises before he could attack him. The circumstance wrought upon the feelings of Mr. L. to such an extent that he wandered like a maniac all the night of Tuesday, and early on Wednesday morning he procured a double barrel shot gun, which he loaded with heavy charges of buckshot, and lying in wait for JONES, discharged one barrel at him as he was crossing the street from his house, which did not hit him. JONES then turned and ran towards his house, and just as he was entering his gateway a second shot from LAMBERTON killed him instantly. Mr. L., after taking advice, departed immediately and has not since been heard from.

We cannot look upon this matter otherwise than as an act committed by a lunatic, for if there ever was a cause for a sensitive man to become *pro tempore* insane, the act of the deceased was among the most diabolical of causes; but human nature is weak, and some women enticing, therefore, let us hope that the Almighty, before whose awful throne he was so suddenly summoned, will pardon the erring nature of a deluded human being, who, in all the other transactions of life was honorable, upright and just, towards his fellow man. Both gentlemen were well known and highly esteemed among the community in which they lived, and were on the most intimate terms with each other.

Of the frail creature who betrayed her husband's honor, crushed his spirit for life, and abandoned her children with an indelible mark of shame, we have heard nothing reliable since her infamous conduct, which led to the bloody catastrophe.

Route from Independence to Salt Lake.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in its issue of the 24th inst., says that Mr. MAGRAW has just returned from the East with a full complement of coaches and wagons, built expressly for the Plains, and admirably calculated for the purpose. They were constructed under his own supervision in Concord, N. H., and embody some new improvements, which will be a great convenience and comfort to passengers bound for the "Far West." Mr. MAGRAW has the regular contract for carrying the mail, and has had these coaches and wagons built with a view to the comfort of persons desiring to go to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. They form not only a pleasant vehicle to travel with by day, but a safe and secure camp by night.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 319 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6¼ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same [illegible]—plain, cheap and substantial.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 319 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS.

HALLET'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public their new piano of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 263 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTES.—A splendid 7-octave piano, cost $400, will be sold for $250; has been used but a few months; also, several for $140, $150, $165, and $175. Warranted in every respect. Inquire at No. 83 Spring-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

SMALL ORGAN FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Suitable for a small church or parlor. To be seen No. 129 East 19th-st.

MACHINERY.

HORSE-POWERS AND THRESHING MACHINES.
Allen's Improved Endless Chain horse-power.
Emery's Improved Endless Chain horse-power.
Bogardus' Iron Circular horse-power.
Trimble's Iron Circular horse-power.
Hall's Iron Circular horse-power.
Taplin's Wood Circular horse-power.
Threshers of most approved patterns, with or without separator, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, New-York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 187, 189 and 191 Water-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s make at the manufactory price. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 25 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.
Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.
Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.
A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 162 Pearl-st., Manufactory 78 Cliff-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—GOLD WATCH LOST.—A gentleman while passing through White-st. on Monday evening last, lost a double case patent lever gold watch and chain, No. 63,465. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the watch and chain, and no questions asked. Apply at the Alabama House, No. 327 Grand-st.

CAUTION.—A note drawn by the subscribers, dated 6th month 15, 1855, at nine months, for $484 60, to order of Blanchard & Lea, was mailed the 20th ult. for Philadelphia, and has not reached its destination. Any one into whose hands it may fall, will confer a favor by returning it to us. S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, a CAMEO PROFILE and part of SETTING, in going from East Broadway to 2d-av. cars, through Grand-st., up Broadway to 8th-st. The above reward will be paid by returning the same in whole or part to ADAMS & EVERSON, No. 147 Front-st.

EUREKA.—A PERFECT BILLIARD TABLE AT LAST.—MICHAEL PHELAN'S Model Billiard Tables with his new combination cushions, composed of several materials, and so constructed as to insure mathematical correctness of angles and the requisite elasticity in all seasons, a desideratum long desired by all billiard players. The undersigned, from his long experience in the billiard business, without egotism, contends he is capable of judging what a table should be, and he pledges his reputation that these exhibit advantages possessed by no others, and create a new era in billiards. Having opened the spacious hall No. 30 Chambers-st. (up stairs,) next to Burton's Theatre, where several of these are on for exhibition and practice, he invites gentlemen to give him a call and test them. These tables are promptly manufactured to order, and will be sold as cheap as the ordinary tables of the day.
MICHAEL PHELAN, No. 30 Chambers-st., (up stairs.)

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—The Articles of Agreement of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, for the year commencing the 1st of September next, are now ready at their Office, corner of 1st-av. and 44th-st., for signature. The Butchers of the City of New-York and vicinity are invited to join the Association. The election for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the above place on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—No. 200 6th-av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases [illegible] by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SONS Steam Factory, No. 230 West 28th-st. Best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, [illegible]; oak, [illegible] each, per barrel, [illegible] cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 30 cents. Orders promptly attended to.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—at [illegible]

REMOVAL.—S. F. ARNOLD & CO. have removed from [illegible] to No. [illegible] Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—HOWARD-AV., NEW-HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.—The subscriber has large and commodious buildings suitable for the accommodation of his pupils erected expressly for the purpose.
The locality of the Institution is every way adapted to the promotion of physical health and constitutional vigor, and to successful, intellectual and moral culture. It is situated about a mile from the centre of the city, so that its retired position and proximity to the town, impart to it the combined advantages of city and country, without the exclusive disadvantages of either.
The pupils of this Institution are fitted for any standing in college, or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits. Young men desirous to connect themselves with the engineering department of Yale College will receive special instruction. Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, are taught by experienced instructors. Military Tactics as taught in Academical schools, have been introduced, and all the pupils are encouraged to perfect themselves, under a skillful master, in this science and art. Parents and guardians who are anxious to procure for their children and wards, beyond the benefits of a sound education, the comforts of a home and the family circle, will find this a very desirable Institution.
The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each. The Fall and Winter session commences on the second Monday of September; the Spring and Summer session on the first Tuesday of March.
The classes of the Institution are so arranged that pupils can be admitted, if more convenient to parents and guardians, at the commencement of each term in Yale College.
The charges for tuition, board and washing, during the sessions merely, are $250 per annum. To those who remain with the family during the vacations, the price is $280.
The Principal takes great pleasure in being able to refer to GERARD HALLOCK, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*. Further information and circulars can be obtained by application to
LEWIS M. MILLS, Principal.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction.
It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children enjoyed by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no efforts for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.
The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J. S. T. Stranahan,	John T. Martin,	J. H. Frothingham,
R. S. Tucker,	Horace B. Claflin,	H. R. Worthington,
Luther B. Wyman,	Charles B. Baylis,	J. E. Southworth,
S. B. Chittenden,	James How,	George S. Howland,
Josiah O. Low,	D. S. Landon,	Charles R. Marvin,
A. S. Barnes,	M. G. Harrington.	

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS will reopen on Wednesday, the 17th September next, at 9½ A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 16th, at 9½ A. M., in the Council room.
THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 15th October; and all students will enrol themselves at the College, No. 107 East 14th-st.
THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The exercises of this department will be resumed by Prof. BULL, and will occur daily from 1 to 3 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 14th September, at the studio of the Professor, No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.
THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be open for the reception of students on the 17th September.
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Prof. JOHNSON, Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 10th September.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.
TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.
Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 20 Crown-st., New-Haven.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Bible House, Astor-place, J. Y. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.
N. B. *The present members of the School are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September.* All volunteers will be *informally* instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of sixteen years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and, in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:
ISAAC FERRIS, President.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B. Keeler,	Geo. M. Clearman,
Thompson Price,	A. B. Holmes,	John Gray,
James E. Holmes,	Thos. Williams Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
James Horn,	Eben. Cauldwell,	Samuel Millbank.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR TWENTY APPROVED BOYS—CHARLES MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A., has removed his School from the Bible House to his own residence, No. 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, two blocks above Madison-square. The arrangements for carrying out his plan of education are now completed, and it is believed that, for elegance of accommodation, true manliness of government, and peculiar thoroughness of mental and moral training, the school is not surpassed by any in the United States. Mr. M. N. will be assisted by an accomplished Resident tutor, and several Professors from the City. School opens on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Terms—$250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Circulars may be had at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, at the store of Messrs. CARTERS, Booksellers, and at No. 14 West 28th-st. References—Rev. Drs. HAWKS, HIGBEE, FERRIS, POTTS, S. H. WESTON, &c. &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FREE SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.—In furtherance of the objects of the charter of this Institution a Free School for instruction in vocal music has been established, under the direction of Signors AMATI DUBREUL and ANGELO TORIANI, open to all persons desirous of availing themselves of the privilege. In addition to the advantages of free instruction, such scholars as may desire it will have the opportunity of being employed at the Academy. Application for admission must be made between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Academy of Music, 14th-st., commencing on THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

GENEVA HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A large double three-story brick dwelling, 50 feet square, and lot of land 90 feet front on Main-st. and 230 feet deep, in the beautiful village of Geneva, commanding an extensive view of Seneca Lake. It is particularly well adapted for a female seminary or a boarding house. A seminary of high character is much needed there. It is offered at a very low price, the owner having removed therefrom. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sept. 3, 1855, A. R. DUNNING, A. M., Principal; Miss C. E. BACKUS, Preceptress; Miss F. M. HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $26 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.
J. B. WHEELER, President.
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, New-York, under the patronage of the Prov. Bishop and several distinguished clergymen. The Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. MILLETT requests that an early application will be made for admission, as her number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars. A Prospectus, stating the terms and advantages of the School, can be had on application.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 61 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.; of R. R. HAVENS, Esq., No. 29 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 6.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 8th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.; Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

THE ENSUING ACADEMIC YEAR of the Misses BUCKNALL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1855. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of the principals, or at Messrs. Willis & Gosling's, No. 3 [illegible].

REV. [illegible] SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. [illegible] Orange-st., Brooklyn. [illegible]

MRS. [illegible] BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. [illegible] West 29th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. [illegible] of the Senior and Junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. [illegible] Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References: Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES BOOME, N. F. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

HAMILTON COLLEGE—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The next term in this Institution commences Sept. 20. The Degree of "Bachelor of Laws" is conferred upon those students who pass the requisite examinations. By a recent Act of the Legislature, graduates of this Institution are admitted to practice in the several Courts of the State, without the usual examination in open Court. For further information application may be made to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Law, &c., Clinton, N. Y.

MADAME VANDER WEYDE, from France, will open her Institute for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Besides the common branches, a thorough instruction in French and Music is her principal purpose, in which she is assisted by the best of teachers. *Soirées musicales classiques* for the scholars and their relations every month. Call for circulars at Mr. LINCOLN'S, No. 518 Broadway, below St. Nicholas. School is No. 110 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MR. BRAGG'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION.—For a limited number of boarders and a few select day scholars, reopens Sept. 3, at 51 Second-place South Brooklyn. The situation, on very high, sandy ground, is splendidly attractive, eminently salubrious and remote from all temptations to frivolous dissipation. Circulars containing terms and references left with H. T. BRAGG, No. 91 Liberty-st.

MISS BAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 18 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss BAINES, at her residence.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 15th-st., below 6th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall-st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.
Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MR. BOLTON'S FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—In New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y. This institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Number of boarders limited to ten. Applications for admission may be addressed to the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON, at his residence, where circulars can be obtained. Also at the bookstore of STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway.

THE MISSES DANFORTH having removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 12 West 19th-st. (6th door west of 5th-av.), will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th of September. A limited number of pupils will be received as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at Mr. CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence on 19th-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 348 Broadway.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept. 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept. 17. After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—An experienced teacher from Paris, resuming his engagements with schools, could dispose of three days in the week to give lessons in New-York or Brooklyn. Private pupils also attended. Address FRANCAIS, *Times* office.

THE MISSES ROSE respectfully inform their friends and the public that their DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL No. 151 West 24th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 270 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 230 Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE MEMBERS OF MR. MAURICE'S School are reminded that the Fall Term will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5. The roll will be called and recitations assigned at 7 P. M.—SING SING, Aug. 23, 1855.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 59 East 22d-st.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 72 West 23d-st., near the 6th-av.

G. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No. 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 81 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 25.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 West 23d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

SPANISH.—Professor C. VILLAVERDE begs leave to inform his pupils and friends that he has removed to No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

MRS. GIBSON will re-open her DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 13.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 765 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. O'KILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 4.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 16, at No. 41 9th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL R. R. Co., SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 22, 1855.
THE INTEREST DUE 1st September next on the Bonds of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Co., issued for the construction of the Rutland Branch, will be paid at the Bank of Troy, in the City of Troy, on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due in this City the 1st proximo on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee and to the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st September.
ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1855.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1855.
THE COUPONS OF THE FREE LAND BONDS of this Company, falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date at the Office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

IRON, HARDWARE, &C.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Weymouth," "Fall River," "Boston," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S. TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE.—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

SUPREME COURT.—BERNARD McOWEN against CHARLES HOWELL.—To CHARLES HOWELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, May 24, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, [illegible]
WILLIAM [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 111 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID FRENCH MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, ELEGANT PAINTINGS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CHANDELIERS, &c., at the residence No. [illegible] West 21st st., near 5th-av.—E. W. WESTCOTT will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above first class house, which is replete with everything desirable for a splendidly-furnished house. The sale will be positive, without regard to weather—catalogues of which will be ready on Monday, and can be obtained at Mr. E. V. Haughwout's, No. 561 Broadway.
PARLORS—Two magnificent French pier mirrors, 98x160; elegant rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, Aubusson and velvet carpets, English imported chandeliers, solid rosewood parlor suite, sofa, six medallion back parlor chairs, large arm-chairs, with slip covers in embroidered brocade, one do., imported from France; sofa, four cushioned-back chairs, large arm and reception chairs, in tapestry, very rich with slip covers; rosewood mirror front and back etagere, costly ladies' escritoire, lined with satinwood, imported; solid rosewood reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; rosewood music cabinet, rosewood centre and pier tables, with statuary marble tops; costly mantel vases; bronze and ormolu clocks, with a number of rich imported parlor ornaments; elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures; also a valuable and costly collection of oil paintings—foreign and home scenery—historical paintings, fruit and flower pieces, marine views, Winter scenery, rural and architectural views, &c., from the hands of eminent foreign and native artists.
CHAMBER FURNITURE—Magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, 18 pure hair mattresses, beds, &c.; superb rosewood and mahogany bureaus, rosewood washstands, china toilet sets, oval mirrors, rosewood and mahogany tête-a-têtes, sofas, marble top secretary bookcase, one library do., with a large and elegant variety of dining room and basement furniture, oak extension table, cost $90; English oil cloth, oak arm chair, carved oak sideboard, rich silver ware, crystal cut glassware, ivory cutlery, magnificent china dinner set, 180 pieces; tea do.; mahogany and French chairs, with a splendid variety of kitchen furniture of every description. A deposit will be required of every purchaser. No postponement.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1855.
THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:
Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler.
One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana.
Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.
The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of elegant cabinet furniture, 8 rosewood piano fortes, new and second-hand; 10 thick French plate pier and oval mirrors, in the most fashionable style of frame; 40 oil paintings, in richly ornamented frames; 30 pair French china vases. Cabinet furniture will consist of the stock of a first class cabinet maker, removed for convenience of sale, with a large variety of furniture which will be sold to pay advances. Ten solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in the most fashionable style of costly materials; etagere writing desks and cabinets; costly centre tables; Turkish and easy chairs; corner stands; rich inlaid tables, &c. Chamber furniture will include mahogany, rosewood, walnut and oak plain and marble-tops, in suites to match; richly carved oak and walnut dining room and library furniture in great variety; several superior made extension dining tables. Also, a large variety of medium class furniture—tête-a-têtes; mahogany bedsteads; spring-seat parlor and rocking chairs; carved and fancy tables; corner stands; bureaus; sideboards, wardrobes, fancy stands, etc.
At 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold several fine-toned rosewood piano-fortes, made by first-class New-York and Boston makers, fully warranted, together with stools, covers, etc.
We invite the trade and country merchants.

W. WILSON, Auctioneer.
SALE OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At the residence, No. 37 and 38 Charlton-st., corner of Hudson, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29; can be examined a day before sale. Four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocade, two sofas, four cushioned back parlor chairs, large arm chair and lady's reception chair; one chair in hair cloth, mirror front rosewood etagere, marble-top centre and side tables, card and work tables, marble clocks, candelabras, elegant vases, arm chairs, rockers, brocatelle and lace curtains, with a number of oil paintings in rich frames; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, large hair mattresses, sofas, lounges, spring seat and cottage chairs, bookcase, gilt mirrors, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, marble-top washstands, china toilet sets, &c., kitchen furniture, china dining and breakfast tables, cut glassware, stoves, refrigerator, &c. No postponement. Deposit required of purchasers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salerooms No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, consisting of elegant parlor furniture en suite, of rosewood and mahogany, in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, etageres, French secretaires, bookcases, marble top centre, side and sofa tables; quartette and other fancy tables, music stands, book and corner stands, piano stools, custom made extension tables of oak, walnut and mahogany; dining-room and parlor chairs, sofas, tête-a-têtes, lounges, easy and arm chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads of the Elizabethan, Louis XIVth and other fashionable styles; paillasses, mattresses, marble-top, plain and dressing bureaus; do. washstands and commodes, cane and rush seat chairs, rockers, &c. Also, gilt-frame mirrors, oil paintings, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Every facility afforded purchasers for boxing and shipping.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
OPENING SALE OF THE SEASON.—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 10½ o'clock, large peremptory sale of rich household furniture, parlor, library, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, en suite, silver-plated ware, china tea sets, rich Wilton velvet tapestry and 3-ply ingrain carpets. Also, a lot of second-hand carpeting, one single Express wagon, harness, &c.
Also, on FRIDAY, Aug. 31, all the furniture contained in house No. 1,011 Broadway, consisting of the usual housekeeping articles, belonging to a family about removing from the country. For particulars, see *Herald*.
At store, No. 79 Nassau-st., one of Avery's Sewing Machines, in perfect order, warranted. Goods packed on the premises, and shipped to any part of the Union.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALES—THIS MORNING (Tuesday,) commencing 10½ o'clock, at auction rooms No. 81 Nassau-st. Stock consists of furniture for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms, halls, libraries, counting houses, fully described on printed catalogues, which are ready. In addition 50 oil paintings, some of which superior, oval mirrors, plated goods, curled hair and spring mattresses; also splendid suite of enamel furniture with marble tops, iron safes, jewelry and cigars.
N. B.—Wholesale dealers will be furnished with duplicates of prices with account. The present demands for cash to pay notes, &c., requires this sacrifice. The cigars will be sold in rear room previous, giving equal chance to wholesale and retail buyers.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer—By S. BOGART.
AUCTION NOTICE—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., by virtue of an execution, the splendid Hotel Furniture removed from Union square—Large and costly mirrors, splendid oil paintings, by celebrated masters; rosewood and mahogany furniture, covered in brocatelle; settees covered in crimson velvet; engravings, mahogany tête-a-tête sofas, rockers, mahogany chairs, lounges, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, chandeliers, gas fixtures, plated ware, large pier glasses, carpets, English oil cloth, office clocks, marble top counter, cut decanters, tumblers, table cutlery, crockery, China vases, kitchen furniture and utensils, iron safes, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF A LARGE INVOICE OF FIRST-CLASS HUNGARIAN WINES.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., an invoice of fine Hungarian Wines, consisting of 500 cases both red and white, from the celebrated house of F. A. Jalics & Co., Pesth, Hungary, which is warranted pure and unadulterated. Also, an invoice of fine Brandies, Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines; Mumm's well-known Champagne Wines, Edinburg Ale, &c. For full particulars see catalogues, which can be obtained at the salesroom.

JOSHUA G. ABBE, Auctioneer.
BY ABBE & ROBINSON—Office No. 38 Wall-st., at 12½ o'clock THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot No. 101 Oliver-st., Newark, N. J.; lot 32x100, house 22x28; two stories and cellar, seven rooms and folding doors; five minutes' walk from depot; an excellent well of water, very desirable. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable country seat at Westfield, N. J., of eleven acres 1½ miles from depot. For full particulars and diagrams apply to the auctioneer.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—MACFARLAN & MERRITT will sell on the premises on TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., all that certain lot and two frame buildings situated on the southerly side of 41st-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., being 25 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Terms cash. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 48 3d-av.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
GROCERIES, MACKEREL, CARTS, WAGONS, HARNESS—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—Soap, tobacco, cigars, raisins, figs, nuts, starch, claret, champagne, brandy, cutlery, tools, coats, pants, collars, stocks, handkerchiefs, clocks, one covered grocer's wagon, spring-cart and harness.

J. F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
DAY, RUSSELL & CO. WILL SELL TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 Nassau-st., a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of parlor and chamber suites, bureaus, paintings, mirrors, carpets, &c., &c. The sale will commence with the second-hand furniture. Packing done on the premises. Terms cash.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.
ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELL & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 488 Greenwich-st., near Canal-st., 30 Italian Marble Mantels, circular and plain. Also, monuments and headstones. Terms 4 months, over $100, approved endorsed notes.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
SECOND LARGE SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS AND HARDWARE—TUESDAY, Aug. 28, by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 62 Pearl-st. New-York City and Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend these sales, as the ware offered will be sold in lots to suit the trade from the shelves or by the package.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, August 28th, 10 o'clock, at No. 181 Pearl-st., a very desirable catalogue sale of all kinds white granite, [illegible] and yellow ware, &c., also, glassware all kinds, goods well packed, at a low charge. Catalogues now ready.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	[illegible]	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Hamburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Rome,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aix,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.................Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich...................Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine...........................Mount Alexander,
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency.......................Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 63 William-st.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, addressed to the subscribers, at the office of C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, until the 24th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for cash, or for 20 per cent. cash, and balance in monthly installments of five or ten per cent.
These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.
These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County, embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.
Any further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway; or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.
BECKER & [illegible],
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

DIRECTORS' NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of the Richmond Granite Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 389 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE W. REID, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1855.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.
THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at ½ per cent. discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

$10,000—$8,000, $4,000, $2,500 AND TWO SUMS OF $800—To Loan on Bond and Mortgage on Improved City property. Also, $2,500 to loan in Brooklyn. Apply to S. B. SIKES, No. 189 Nassau-st.

$5,000.—$6,000, $11,000, $15,000, $35,000.—These five sums of money will be loaned on first class improved property, situated in the City of New-York. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$1,000—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS Receivers' Certificates, of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-JERSEY at Perth Amboy, for sale by NOBLE & MECKLAN, No. 128 Greenwich-st.

$6,000 WANTED—For a long term of years; bond and mortgage given on unincumbered City property. Address LOAN, at this Office.

COUPONS ON THE SACRAMENTO COUNTY COURT HOUSE BONDS—Due September 1, 1855, will be paid on and after that date, at our office, No. 25 Wall-st.
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL.

A FEW SHARES OF THE STOCK of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, for sale by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 25 William-st., N. Y.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission only and business paper and loans negotiated by R. C. CROMMELIN, 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 15, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 6½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 10½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17....7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17....11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 11 A. M.
Do. for Passaug. only 3 P. M.	Do. for Passaug. only 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19....7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19....11½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20....8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20....12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21....8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21....2 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1 P. M.
Thursday...Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday...Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Friday......Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Friday......Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.
Saturday...Aug. 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday...Aug. 25, 5½ P. M.
Sunday......Aug. 26, 6½ A. M.	Sunday......Aug. 26, 3 A. M.
Monday......Aug. 27, 7 A. M.	Monday......Aug. 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday......Aug. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday......Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday.Aug. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday.Aug. 29, 4 P. M.
Thursday...Aug. 30, 9 A. M.	Thursday...Aug. 30, 4 P. M.
Friday......Aug. 31, 6½ A. M.	Friday......Aug. 31, 10½ A. M.
Saturday...Sept. 1, 7½ A. M.	Saturday...Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Do. for Passaug. only 3 P. M.	Do for Passaug. only 3 P. M.
Sunday......Sept. 2, 7½ A. M.	Sunday......Sept. 2, 12 M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—Fare 37½ cents.—The new and light drafted steamer JAS. CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from the foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday Aug. 22, 1 P. M.	Thursday...Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Thursday...Aug. 23, 2 P. M.	Friday......Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Friday......Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Saturday...Aug. 25, 6 A. M.
Saturday...Aug. 25, 3 P. M.	Saturday...Aug. 25, 7 P. M.
Sunday......Aug. 26, 7 A. M.	Sunday......Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
Monday......Aug. 27, 4 A. M.	Monday......Aug. 27, 7½ A. M.
Monday......Aug. 27, 3 P. M.	Tuesday....Aug. 28, 8 A. M.
Tuesday......Aug. 28, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday.Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday. Aug. 29, 4 P. M.	Thursday...Aug. 30, 8 A. M.

Stages for Squan village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton for $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.
On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:30; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. [illegible] South st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 362 Water-st., New-York.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON on each trip to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. The splendid, fast and safe sea steamer CROTON will make trips to the Fishing Banks on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of the week—leaving as follows: Foot of Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, 7:30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Pier No. 3, North River, 8:30 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A band of music will accompany the boat.
N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions, for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to WM. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 87 South-st., or to the Captain on board.

GREAT CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—The fast and commodious double-engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to Sing Sing in connection with the steamboat THOMAS E. HULSE, commencing Aug. 28, 1855, and will leave as follows: From the foot of Jay-st., at 7½ o'clock A. M.; Amos-st., at 7¾ o'clock—landing at Yonkers each way. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 4 o'clock P. M. On SUNDAY the WILLIAM GAGE will leave the foot of Jay-st. at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will leave Sing Sing at 4½ P. M. Fare each way 25 cents.

TEN PRIZES OF COSTLY JEWELRY WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.—Grand Excursion to the FISHING BANKS, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, 1855. Fare 50 cents. By the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HAWES, Commander, leaving Pier foot King-st. at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music in attendance.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The fast and commodious double-engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. V. PHILLIPS, will make a grand excursion to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1855. Will leave the following places: Amos-st., North River, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Spring-st. at 8¼; Broome-st., East River, at 8½; Pier No. 3, North River, at 9. Fishing tackle and bait on board. A band of music will be in attendance. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 20th, the steamer NORWALK will only make two trips a day until Sept. 15, to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, leaving Amos st. at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Spring st. at 9¼ and 2 P. M.; Pier No. 3 N. R. at 10 and 2½ P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 12 and 6; Touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare 25 cents for the whole excursion. Full fare for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HAWES, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]
Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. The book tells her what is the matter and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.
Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find the [illegible] the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:
DAYTON, May 1, [illegible].
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been [illegible] for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.
To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. [illegible] on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—[illegible] GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS, [illegible] in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.
[illegible]
Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, [illegible]
Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions. Each box will be signed by Dr. [illegible] Geissner.
Sold at Nos. [illegible] Grand-st., [illegible] Houston-st., [illegible] Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, [illegible] town, New-Jersey.
All orders are to be addressed to Dr. [illegible], No. 127 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box [illegible] New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by mail.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 250 pages, [illegible] engravings, representing all the diseases of the generative organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. [illegible]

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCENA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible]

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE SYSTEM at this season of the year with this celebrated medicine. It will improve the appetite, strengthen the system and soon restore a healthful and vigorous circulation, and will remove all predisposition to sickness and disease. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted in his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last [illegible] years, and has cured more cases than any other man in the City. [illegible] Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying the poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. [illegible] Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; [illegible]

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years' specialty in his profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.
THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	E. F. Carpenter,	[illegible]
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	[illegible]
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	[illegible]
Rodney Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	[illegible]
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward [illegible]
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	[illegible]
R. R. Collins,	Henry L. Hogeat,	[illegible]
Austin J. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	[illegible]
A. S. Van Duzer,	C. E. Lindsley,	Robert H[illegible]
Jos. F. Bridges,	Byron Andrews,	Waldo H[illegible]
Philip W. Engs,	S. D. Mills,	Charles [illegible]
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. A[illegible]
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz.	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices No. [illegible] Wall-st., and [illegible] Greenwich-st. Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 21, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WAKEMAN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, [illegible] Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the City of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
my25,'56-lawlyTu

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. [illegible]—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
au28,'56-lawlyTu

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are unequaled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
E. S. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.
[illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Ebenezer S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 4,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 2,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Meeker, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Jas. L. Berrien, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Palmer, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. E. H. Rice, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1855. Felix Hardy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 27th day of August, 1855. Louis N. Glover, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Dunham, President of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average Amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Thomas Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of August, 1855. Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Jno. C. Bergh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. J. B. Coppin, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Jno. Hiseman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, T. B. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,761,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 3,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Caleb O. Halsted, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. O. HALSTED, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 3,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Shepherd Knapp, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Cornelius Boggs, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,104,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gus. J. Thebaud, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Edw'd N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Chas. Palmer, Ass't Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

CHAS. PALMER, Ass't Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $963,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 2,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Thos. S. Somers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. Falls, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Edward H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of August, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by [illegible], No. [illegible], corner of Fulton.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Dey-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND STATE LINE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Sidney, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855. Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland [illegible] P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with [illegible] P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at [illegible] P. M., Cleveland 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at [illegible] P. M., Cleveland 5:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M. and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Steamboat Express—Leaving on arrival of steamer from Buffalo, at 3:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

Accommodation for Sandusky—Leaves 4:10 P. M.

Night Passenger for Sandusky—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:20 A. M., Chicago 3:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at [illegible] P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:00 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

Express Train at 6:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

Afternoon Train at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

Night Express, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 6:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 4 P. M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 3 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from 31st st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 [illegible]. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, AS FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. [illegible] Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. [illegible] Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.

HENRY AITKEN & CO., AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. [illegible] Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES F. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at the office, No. [illegible] Broadway, or their agent, J. R. PLATT, No. [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston... Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston... Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston... Wednesday, Sept. 26.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston... Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston... Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston... Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston... Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon... $130
In first cabin, lower saloon... 110
In second cabin... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 6.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnaught*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n
Northampton, new,	*Constellation*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Isabella*,	*West Point*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Roberts,	*Hampton*,	*Grace*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Belle,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin... $130
Price of passage, second cabin... 75

This steamship, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water tight compartments, and so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board. Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight taken on board after THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Broadway.

The steamer UNION will succeed the ARAGO and sail Oct. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail Steamship PACIFIC, EZRA NYE, commander.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe positively on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 12 o'clock, M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

All letters must pass through the Post Office; any others will be returned.

The steamship ATLANTIC will succeed the PACIFIC, and sail Sept. 19th.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!—FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—MEALS FURNISHED TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS FREE!—ONE HUNDRED LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD—NO CHOLERA ON THIS ROUTE.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain A. G. GRAY. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamships, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. They will embark, free of expense, from the new pier of the Railroad Company. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $60—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail, 700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $60. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 1,800 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken [illegible].

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 29th of August, direct for Richmond without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south *via* Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as *via* Norfolk. Petersburg passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Pilatka $33.

The ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Bowville, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. E. MELLEN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 10th of September, for the Furniture and fitting up required in the new School House now building in 12th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee. THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.

New-York, Aug. 25, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS—will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M., for heating and ventilating the new School House in 12th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee. T. R. JACKSON, Architect.

London, July 1, 1855.

MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Camden, has become a partner in our firm from this date. T. WIGGIN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the ACQUIRING OF LANDS FOR A NEW RESERVOIR in the said City, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues, in the said City.—We, the Commissioners of Appraisal in the matter above entitled, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we, the said Commissioners, have completed our estimate and appraisal to [illegible] the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the lands to be taken by this proceeding for the lands comprised therein, and have prepared our Report of the amount of a just and equitable compensation to be paid to such owners, lessees, parties and persons aforesaid, respectively.

SECOND.—That we, the said Commissioners, have deposited a true copy or transcript of such Estimate and Appraisal and Report, in the Clerk's Office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

THIRD.—That any person or persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who shall object to the same, or to any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, state his, her, or their objections, in writing, to us, the said Commissioners, at our office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York.

FOURTH.—That our said Report, or so much thereof as may be objected to, and shall appear to us to require correction, our said Report, as the same shall be reconsidered and corrected, will be presented to the Supreme Court at a General Term thereof, to be held in the First Judicial District, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made for the confirmation thereof.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Commissioners.
DANIEL DODGE,

New-York, Aug. 28, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. PLATT and HENRY J. BROWN against BENJAMIN F. LOWE, ARTHUR M. EBBETS, DE WITT C. BROWN and EDWARD A. EBBETS.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named—You, BENJAMIN F. LOWE and ARTHUR M. EBBETS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Wall-st. (Jauncey-court,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest on fifteen hundred and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, from March 19, 1855; and on fifteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents, from April 26, 1855; and on nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, from the 19th day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 7, 1855.

STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of July, 1855.—New-York, Aug. 4, 1855.

STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER, GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, GEORGE R. J. BOWDOIN, SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW AND RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.—Summons.—To the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1855.

TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] of June 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—DAVID S. DRAPER and JOHN E. DEVLIN against ROBERT JEANES.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ROBERT JEANES, above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 4 Court-street, city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of one hundred [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 7, 1855.

A. McCUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, May 8, 1855.

jy10-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNLOP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of JOHN L. BROWN, No. [illegible] Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated, April 18, 1855.

MARGARET DUNLOP,
JOHN L. BROWN, } Administrators.

ap17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY WRIGHT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of J. M. Shepherd, No. [illegible] Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1855.

MARIA J. WRIGHT,
JAMES M. SHEPHERD, } Administrators.

jy17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES MALCOLM, late of Williamsburg, in the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.

ABRAHAM TURNURE,
WILLIAM A. COX, } Executors.

mh27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE SUTPHEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOHN L. SPADER, at the Central Bank in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 13th day of February next.—Dated, Aug. 13, 1855.

JOHN L. SPADER,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER, } Executors.

au14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.

JOSEPH FRENCH,
JOHN HARRISON, } Administrators.

a30-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH C. MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1855.

THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

my8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 40 Gouverneur-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1855.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.

my1-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WAGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of March, 1855.

ROBERT H. JOLLEY, Administrator.

mh15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McARDLE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the residence, corner of Park and Bedford aves., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated April 2, 1855.

ALEXANDER UNDERHILL,
CLARKSON UNDERHILL, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS JONES, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his store, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 6, 1855.

JACOB MILLER, Administrator.

au7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BANKSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 22 Gansevoort-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1855.

JOB EASTON, Administrator.

my22-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, milkman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible] Gilson, No. [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1855.

JARED GILSON, Administrator.
ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix.

mh20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL THOMPSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of Samuel Thompson's Nephew, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated Aug. 20, 1855.

JOSEPH WALKER,
JOHN W. MASON, } Executors.

au21-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GABRIEL A. ARNOUX, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THAYER & ARNOUX, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 26, 1855.

[illegible] ARNOUX,
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, } Administrators.

jy31-law6mTu*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Railroad Changes.

The Hudson River Railroad Company, by a new arrangement commencing yesterday, run two afternoon trains for Albany and Troy at 4 and 6 P. M., the latter a fast express connecting with the night express train of the Central Road for Buffalo and the West. They have also added an evening express from Albany, connecting with the last trains of the Central Road and reaching New-York at 20 minutes before 12.

Overboard from a Hartford Steamer.

Just as the Hartford steamer was starting from her wharf at the foot of Peck slip yesterday, a man on board who wanted to go ashore leaped from the deck toward the dock; but fell into the water, and was drowned. A body was drawn up at the same spot at a later hour in the day, but it bore the appearance of having been in the water for two or three days.

[illegible]

A large number of [illegible] venders were yesterday [illegible] up before the several Police Magistrates, for [illegible] from false measures. There was quite an [illegible] of these measures at the Courts, some of which had false bottoms, while from others was pared from one to three inches of size. The many venders [illegible] brought up were severally fined $2, which a majority of them paid after a great deal of prevarication. Those who did not were put under the customary guardianship of the keeper of the City Prison.

[illegible] Question on Corner Loafing.

[illegible] Hughes, Stephen Fox, Patrick Hay, and [illegible] Fitzgerald, who were passing their time with "[illegible]" on the corners of streets on the evening of Sunday, were arrested and provided with a night's lodging in the Station-House cells, on complaint of one Henry Sleek. They were in the morning discharged by Justice Brennan.

Assault by Rowdies.

Mr. George W. Cumberland, of No. 64 Vesey-street, made complaint at the Mayor's Office yesterday, that as he and a friend named Charles Gray were passing by the corner of Prince and Elizabeth streets, on Sunday night last, at about 11½ o'clock, they were set upon by several rowdies who were armed with sling-shots, and who knocked them down, beat them and then ran away.

Fire.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in an old frame building at the rear of No. [illegible] Broadway, occupied by poor families, who lost the greater part of their furniture, which was uninsured. The building was nearly entirely destroyed. Origin of the fire unknown.

Dead in a Station-House Cell.

Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest at the Eighteenth Ward Station-House, on the body of an unknown man who was found dead in a cell where he was confined for alleged intoxication. From the post mortem examination it appeared that death was caused by "Hemorrhage caused by rupture of the spleen." Deceased, who appeared to be about 37 years of age, was dressed in a brown cloth morning jacket, check cotton overshirt, black satin vest, white cotton shirt; he had on two pairs of pantaloons and a pair of [illegible] and half-soled boots. In his pockets were found a small one-barrelled pistol, a two foot rule broken, a porte-monnaie containing no money, and a memorandum book. The man was found lying insensible upon the pavement, his head resting on a stone stoop, when Policeman Sherwood, of the Eighteenth Ward, arrested him, supposing him to be drunk.

[illegible]

The body of the man on which an inquest was held on Thursday last, found drowned off [illegible] Island, has been identified as that of John Haine, who was on the 19th instant drowned by the upsetting of a small row-boat, near the Grand-street Ferry. His age [illegible] years of age, came to his death at the [illegible] place.

Probably Fatal Accident.

A little girl aged eight years, named Ellen [illegible], residing with her parents at No. 33 Elm-street, yesterday fell from the third story window of the above premises, fracturing several of her ribs, besides producing concussion of the brain. She was carried to the City Hospital, where she is not expected to recover.

Woman's Fight.

A woman named Ann Scanlon had her head split yesterday, by her [illegible], while they were fighting. She was conveyed to the City Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

John Bailey & Co.,

Nos. 85 and 87 John-street,

Offer to the trade at the lowest rates, in lots to suit purchasers,

[illegible] lbs. Sheet and Rolled Brass and German Silver, all widths and thicknesses; sheet 24x48 to 40x108; circulars 40 inches in diameter.

100,000 lbs. Brass, Copper and German Silver Wire, all shapes and sizes.

100,000 lbs. Brass and Copper Tubing, plain and fancy, all sizes.

[illegible] Silver and Copper Nickel, Brass Kettles, &c.

[illegible] for special purposes made to order.

[illegible] Carriage Tire, and Spring Bolts.

[illegible] doz. Wrought Iron Butts and Hinges.

[illegible] gross American Bed Screws.

[illegible] tons Pump Chain, best quality.

Revolving Stand, Yard, Suction, Force and Steam Pumps.

[illegible] Hose, Garden Engines, Cast Iron Curbs, [illegible] Pump Wheels and Fixtures, Iron Well Wheels and [illegible] Trimmings.

[illegible], superior quality, American manufacture, Cast Steel Cork Screws, American manufacture.

[illegible] Curry Combs, brass and iron, improved pattern.

[illegible] feet Wrought Iron Pipe, for gas, steam or water.

[illegible] doz. extra Cast Steel Socket, Solid Shank and [illegible] Hoes.

[illegible] doz. extra Cast Steel Manure, Hay, Spading and [illegible] Forks.

[illegible] doz. extra Cast Steel Potato Hooks, Manure Drags and Garden Rakes.

[Advertisement.]

Richardson & Boynton's Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Patent [illegible] Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office, No. 363 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. [illegible] Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Those wishing to witness the best and greatest variety of entertainment to-night, must visit the favorite National. The popular tragedian, Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mons. Schmidt, M'lle Therese, and a good Company are to appear. "O'Neal the Great," "Raven of the [illegible]," and "Swiss Cottage," are to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system, and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

The most Complete Pen and Pencil Case we have seen is manufactured by W. M. Williamson, No. 66 Maiden-lane. It is called "[illegible]," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before at our great Manufacturing Depôt. Also, several new styles just imported by steamship from France and England. Archer Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 117 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, Aug. [illegible], by Rev. Isaac Orchard, Mr. John M. Grothclose, of this City, to Miss Laura E. [illegible], daughter of [illegible] Jayne, of New Haven, Conn.

May contentment, peace and plenty
Ever be thy welcome guest,
May prosperity attend thee,
May God's blessing on thee rest.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 27, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Hiram Abel and Catharine Maynard, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, [illegible], between 2d and 3d avs., on Wednesday, at [illegible] o'clock.

In Jersey City, on Sunday, Aug. 26, Mary Hardenbergh, aged [illegible] years, relict of Rulert Hardenbergh, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Tuesday,) 28th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M., from the house of her son-in-law, James A. Williamson, No. [illegible]-street, without further invitation.

At Hell Gate, on Friday, Aug. 24, at the residence of Jas. [illegible], Esq., Amoret Louise, daughter of Harvey N. and Louisa F. [illegible], aged 3 years and 6 months. Her remains were taken to Fairhaven, Conn., for interment.

At Green Point, on Monday, Aug. 27, of consumption, Eliza, wife of Samuel Hunt, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, [illegible] st., Green Point, second house from the railroad, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Sing Sing, on Friday, Aug. 24, Jeremiah Wells, aged [illegible] years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Hughes' Tenney, Bergen County, N. J., on Sunday night, Aug. 26, Mr. John Jeffery, in the 88th year of his age. He died in peace.

At [illegible], N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 26, Mary J., wife of John [illegible].

In Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, Aug. 25, after a short illness, in the [illegible] year of his age, James Francis Hutton, late of the firm of Hutton & Co., San Francisco, formerly of this City. His remains will be brought on for interment [illegible].

California papers please copy.

At St. Louis, [illegible], Wednesday, Aug. 22, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas George Thomas, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days, eldest son of the late Wm. A. Thomas, of Brooklyn, L. I. His remains were deposited in Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 27.

$3,000 N. Y. 6s '[illegible]... 11[illegible]	13 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... b3 10[illegible]
25,000 Ohio 6s '60.... b60 10[illegible]	325 do.... 10[illegible]
20,000 Virginia 6s.... 96	100 do.... b60 10[illegible]
500 California 7s '70.... 87	100 do.... 10[illegible]
4,000 Erie Bonds '83.... 101	50 do.... s10 10[illegible]
1,000 Erie Bonds '75.... 91	50 do.... s6m 10[illegible]
6,000 Ill Cen. R. R. bds.... [illegible]	50 do.... [illegible]
10,000 do.... [illegible]	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.... s60 87
[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 T. H. & A. 2d mtge bds [illegible]	[illegible]
325 C. & Tol. div'd bds [illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad.... [illegible]
15 Ohio Life & Trust Co. [illegible]	[illegible]
50 Canton Company.... s10 [illegible]	[illegible]
25 Penn. Coal Co.... s3 10[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Hud. Riv. R. R.... s60 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Nic. Transit Co.... [illegible]	300 Harlem Railroad.... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] New-Jersey R. R.... 13[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Reading R. R.... s3 [illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Co.... c 27	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. Central R. R.... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] M. So. & N. Ind. R. R. 10[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Cleve. C. & Cin.... 10[illegible]
12 N. H. & Hart. R. R.... 13[illegible]	100 Cleve. & Pitts'g R. R. 71
50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.... [illegible]	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.... 121

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board this morning, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$8,000 Crawford Co. (Pa.) 6s, 1874.... int. added 77½
10,000 Mercer Co. (Pa.) 6s, 1874.... do.... 77½
5,000 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. 10's.... do.... [illegible]
8 shares Union Bank.... 12[illegible]
10 shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.... 60
40 shares Webster Fire Ins. Co. (par share $50) $3.05
84 acres and 50 perches lands, McKean Co., Pa., Survey and warrant numbered 3,[illegible]; subdivision 304, per acre.... 30c.

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri 6s.... [illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R.... s3 10[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. b'ds [illegible]	[illegible]
200 Canton Company.... b60 [illegible]	[illegible] Harlem Railroad.... [illegible]
[illegible] Nicara. Trans. Co.... s60 1[illegible]	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.... s30 [illegible]
[illegible] Cumber. Coal Co.... s60 [illegible]	100 Reading Railroad.... b15 [illegible]
[illegible] Erie Railroad.... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Illinois Cen. R. R.... s3 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. Cen. R. R. b60 10[illegible]
[illegible]	45 Chic. & Rock Isl. R. R. 92

Monday, Aug. 27—P. M.

The Defence of Francis W. Edmonds, late Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, against the charges preferred against him by the President and Assistant Cashier, appeared in Wall-street this afternoon, in pamphlet form, addressed in a style of much dignity and ability, to the Stockholders of the Bank. The paper is altogether too lengthy for convenient insertion in these columns, though of sufficient public moment and interest—aside from the intrinsically strong case which it makes out for the writer—to demand a careful notice of his line of defence. The base of this is an untarnished reputation and acknowledged success of twenty-five years as a Bank Officer, previous to the 1st of August, instant, when the implications which have involved Mr. Edmonds in this controversy, were vaguely given to the public, on the authority, as it was said, of the Assistant Cashier. Upon this he now comes before the public, addressing himself to his immediate constituents, to answer the charges which followed the first rumors of the Street, in a semi-official form, seriatim. In doing which he first presents the official card of President Knapp, and the official action of his Board, together with the letter of the Mayor on accepting his resignation as Chamberlain, as follows:

"Various rumors have been put in circulation, and articles appearing in several of the public papers in regard to the affairs of the Mechanics' Bank, permit me to say that any reports or statements affecting its assets or liabilities are entirely groundless.

S. Knapp, President."

"In accepting this resignation, I beg to assure you that in your connection with the City finances nothing has transpired to impair the confidence which was placed in you at the time of your appointment.

"Your accounts have been properly kept, and every dollar intrusted to your custody has been faithfully accounted for.

Fernando Wood, Mayor.

"To F. W. Edmonds, Esq., New-York."

On the [illegible] July, at a meeting of the Board, that Committee (on the charges of the Assistant Cashier) reported, and on their report the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the resignation of F. W. Edmonds, as Cashier, tendered on the 28th inst., be laid upon the table for further action, and that leave of absence be granted him for three months, and the Board express the hope that this relaxation from mental labor may lead to the reëstablishment of his health.

Resolved, That his salary be suspended from 1st of August next.

Resolved, That the investigation that has just terminated leaves no room for suspicion as to the soundness of the Bank and the integrity of its assets.

The following, from a letter of the Assistant Cashier, of date July 18, thirty days after he is stated to have set about his investigation with a view to the serious implication of Mr. Edmonds, is also given:

"My investigations hitherto do not impress me with the belief that the Bank has more liabilities or less assets than the books call for."

From all which Mr. E. concludes that he is "no defaulter." But in an afternoon journal there subsequently appeared the semi-official catalogue, just referred to, of other misconduct or irregularity warranting, as assumed, the rumors against the personal integrity of the late Cashier. These were, first, that a practice obtained of keeping loose the interest money received on certain temporary loans, and that this money, to the extent of $150 a month, was pocketed for his own emolument, and that certain profits on domestic exchange, kept in the same way, were unaccounted for; or, that the credits on the Bank ledger were not equal to both these items.

The defence to this charge is introduced by Mr. Edmonds with a reference to his personal history as a Bank officer, beginning with a Clerkship in the Tradesmen's Bank in 1823, and running through several Cashierships, in town and country, to the year 1839, when he was warmly solicited to take charge of the Mechanics' Bank, then in a condition of great embarrassment, and its accounts confessedly in a state of [illegible] to defy the efforts of the new President, Mr. Knapp, to extricate them without, as he said, the aid of an efficient Cashier. Mr. K. was left to his own selection, and took Mr. Edmonds from a position of ease and competency in the Leather Bank for the task which utterly baffled his own ability. Here it is proper that Mr. E. should speak for himself. At the hazard of the imputation of egotism, for which he apologizes, he certainly goes far to confirm the long established impression in Wall-street, that he was the soul of the Mechanics' Bank:

From causes to which I need not refer, its affairs were very much involved. Its capital was nominally $2,000,000, with an apparent surplus of $600,000, yet it had a suspended debt of over $1,300,000, which ultimately proved to be worthless. Its accounts were in a state of almost inextricable confusion, so that it was a number of years before the true state of its accounts, even with the City, was ascertained. Its President, it was alleged, had committed suicide, and Mr. Shepherd Knapp, who had been for some time his successor, had been unable to lift it from its crippled condition. It was expected of me, if I accepted the place, that I should raise it from that condition and restore it to a healthy and respectable position again. I saw plainly what the task was that was before me. I knew that it involved years of toil and a capacity which I hardly hoped that I possessed. I saw, too, that it would demand of me the partial abandonment, at least, of a pursuit, innocent in itself, yet very dear to me, and would necessarily place me in a position where, to do my duty to you well, I should often have to give personal offence to others.

Still I thought I could perform the task, and in an unhappy hour I yielded to the suggestions of ambition, and exchanged a life of ease and comfort for years of toil, perplexity and anxiety. *But I accomplished the task?*

I found the bank with its stock greatly depreciated in value, insomuch that, ere long, dividends were suspended, and the market price of the stock fell to about 56; its surplus of $600,000 all gone, its capital of $2,000,000 diminished to about $1,400,000, and without the ability, under the law, of making any dividends to its stockholders. After sixteen years of labor, I leave the bank with its stock worth 115 instead of 56; its original capital restored to $2,000,000, with a surplus of at least $100,000, and that without a dollar's assessment upon the stockholders; and dividends of 10 per cent. have been for several years regularly paid.

Before the day of its adversity, the bank had been the depository of the funds of the City. But that it had lost, with all its attendant advantages, but I leave the Bank with that account restored, and worth, as you well know, a large sum to you.

I took your bank crippled and discredited, and I restore it to you standing now among the first in the land. I took it when it was worth only $1,400,000, and restore it to you worth more than $2,600,000. I took it when it could pay you no dividend, and I return it to you yielding you a clear profit of at least $200,000 a year.

Pardon me for the seeming egotism with which I say this. It is necessary that I should say it, because, in the means by which this end has been attained will be found the elements of my defence against the charges now made against me.

The responsibilities thus devolved on Mr. Edmonds were of a heavy and unusual character, and as to the administrative department of the Bank, he declares that he had *no one* to share them with him. The President was never of much assistance to him. He had extensive private affairs of his own to attend to, and when in the Bank was always more devoted to these than to the interests of the Bank; often engaged in private speculations and too infirm of purpose to say *No* when the good of the Bank imperatively demanded it. That duty devolved on Mr. E. to whom the President himself referred it. Even the duties of Chamberlain, when Mr. Knapp held the office were as much performed by the Cashier as when he subsequently held it himself, and very far more than by Mr. K. The dealers of the Bank are appealed to for the truth of this statement. Returning to the charge of speculating upon the money drawer, in which the interest and exchange money alluded was kept, Mr. E. not only solemnly asseverates his own innocence, appealing to the absence of all motive to resort to such petty means of dishonorable gain, when he had uniformly refused to make his position available to legitimate private speculation, but he goes on to show that the President was conversant with the mode in which the petty cash was kept, and that he knowingly advised its use for electioneering purposes, when there was danger that the City Government was likely to pass from or to one party of which he was a member, to another, of which Mr. Edmonds was the favorite for Chamberlain. The value of this City account is thus stated:

There was no claim for discounts at a hard time growing out of it, and it was the best account in the bank. One item in it, the Court Account, always had a balance of some $15,000. Another item was the Sinking Fund, which was often as high as from $300,000 to $500,000 for months. And at the time of collecting taxes the amount was very large. For instance, this year the taxes on the City will be at least $5,000,000, and all who pay their taxes before the 1st of November will be entitled to a rebate of 7 ₩ cent. to the 1st of December. Thus, the large moneyed companies and men of wealth will pay early, because they will be getting 7 ₩ cent. for their money. *And the consequence will be*, that there will be from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 on deposit in the bank, belonging to this account, for the greater part of the next six months. The last year the taxes were not paid so early as they will be this year, yet by the 1st of *December* there were *$3,000,000* paid into the bank, the greater part of which remained *there* until March or April. It was not surprising, then, that the bank valued the account, or that I, as its officer, anxious for its prosperity, should adopt all lawful means to keep it. Hence, *with the approbation of your President*, I made contributions to various political parties, and paid them out of that drawer. *The office of Chamberlain, like all other City offices, was from time to time assessed by the dominant party, for expenses of elections, and I paid the assessment out of that drawer.*

We did not want to bring these matters before the Board, because we thought it most advisable that they should have it in their power to say they had not sanctioned it and knew not of it. And for the same reason *I did not deem it best to keep an account of those payments.* * * * The President has published a characteristic denial upon this subject. But his denial is *carefully worded, so as to apply only to "persons officially connected with the Corporation, for the purpose of securing to the bank the public deposits or other favors."* He has not denied, nor dare he deny the expenditures I have mentioned, or that I pursued the course I did, *with his assent.*

The second charge is, that in 1852 Mr. Edmonds loaned the money of the Bank to Dykers & Alstyne, $12,000, who subsequently paid it, and *reborrowed it* of Mr. Edmonds, individually, the interest, $800, on the second transaction not being accounted for to the Bank. The charge itself is imperfect without proof that the $12,000 was in the old issue of the Bank, which Mr. E. continued to use. No such proof is made out, while Mr. Edmonds shows that the money was his private funds, the avails of property which he disposed of in 1852, with the purpose of reinvesting at a future day, and Mr. Alstyne himself so informed the Assistant Cashier. The insinuation as to the old notes of the Bank, rests upon the mere impression or "thought" of the Assistant, that when Alstyne paid the Bank, it was in twelve $1,000 old notes, which, after three years time, he "*infers*" *must have been* abstracted by Mr. E. and used without interest! The official vouchers of the President, Directors, and Assistant Cashier, that the assets of the Bank are unimpaired, confirm the positive testimony of Mr. Alstyne, that the funds borrowed were the private property of Mr. E., with whom he settled the interest, and to whom he finally paid the principal.

The third charge is, that Mr. Edmonds drew out large sums on his own checks, and no interest *accounted for. The right* and *responsibility* of Mr. Edmonds, as a Director, to $15,000 or $20,000 accommodation are not questioned. His using money without accounting for the interest, or his using it, at any time, otherwise than as loans were made to other dealers, is utterly denied.

The fourth and last charge refers to perquisites for keeping the transfer books of the Canton and other Companies. It was, perhaps, unfortunate for the President that he suffered this to find place in the catalogue, by his authority, as his own perquisites, like those of other Bank officers in the Street, whose position of influence and responsibility throw these extra official commissions in their way, are shown to have been *far more considerable* than the Cashier's, extending to various Railway and Coal and other Trusteeships, of which he availed, in a single year, by his own confession to Mr. E., to a profit of $15,000. Another Bank President in the Street is stated by Mr. E., to make more from such sources, than his whole salary as an officer of the Bank.

These charges being severally and separately answered, Mr. Edmonds proceeds to the real cause of the difficulty in the Bank—the internal feuds between the administrative officers—the jealousy of late years of the President, and the folly and incoherent conduct of the Assistant Cashier, who subject, according to the statement of Mr. E., to the suspicion of insanity, while in mercantile employment, has recently manifested the same infirmity by his course in the Bank. This statement is illustrated by his recent correspondence with the Directors, in alleging charges against Mr. E., whom he was anxious to supplant—by the tenor of his account current of these charges, and by his letter, of date August 14, to Mr. Edmonds, soliciting his suffrage and influence to put him, the Assistant Cashier, into the Cashiership made vacant by the resignation of Edmonds! The budget is certainly an extraordinary one. His original letter to the Board, of July 16, was followed by the investigation and resolutions before quoted. The postscript to this letter is remarkable:

12½ Noon, July 18, 1855.

I found this morning a debit against an old omission of bills, and on referring to find vouchers, they are not where they ought to be; I am apprehensive they have been abstracted.

John Burke, A. C.

His letter of July 24, attempting to make good the Alstyne charge, concludes thus:

What think you now, gentlemen, of Mr. Edmonds? He is trifling with you, taking your and my valuable time, in the vain effort to establish his innocence. He *is not innocent*, gentlemen, but *guilty* of each and every charge made by me the 16th inst.

I beseech you, gentlemen, bring this matter to a close.

Yours, respectfully, Jno. Burke,
Assistant Cashier, Mechanics' Bank.

It will probably be remembered, that about two weeks since we stated, as a Street rumor, that the alleged deficit in the accounts of the late Cashier was likely to be larger than at first supposed. This rumor, no doubt, got outside the Bank on the authority of the following extraordinary account current against Mr. Edmonds, then being brought to a close by Mr. Burke. Mr. E. obtained sight of it, it seems, on the 17th August. We copy the document, with his own introduction and commentary:

Early in the proceedings, your President avowed himself hostile to Mr. Burke's appointment, as my successor; yet, as soon as my resignation had been procured, and the acceptance obtained, he became most urgent for his appointment.

In the mean time I was silent. Confident in my own integrity, I was willing they should have time and opportunity to run their full career, and fabricate against me all that they could. I was promised a detailed statement by them, and, day after day, week after week, I waited for it, with such patience as I might. At length it was handed, by the Assistant Cashier, to one of the Directors for me. The President saw it in that Director's hands, took it from him, and refused, after examining it, to return it, saying, that it was, in many respects wrong. But I have been fortunate enough to obtain it, and I now subjoin it, without one word of comment, *leaving it to speak for itself of the injurious treatment to which I have been subjected.*

This I obtained only on the 17th of August:

Amounts supposed to have been abstracted from the Mechanics' Bank by the Cashier:

From January 1840, to October, 1844, the Cashier received from the second teller all items of exchange collected by him, but did not credit anything on the Bank books, fifty-seven months, say at $25 per month, is $1,425, and compound interest thereon to 1st August, 1855, say thirteen years, is $2,000	$3,425 00
In October, 1844, he paid to [illegible] 20, in 1845, nothing, say 15 months at $25, is $[illegible]; less $[illegible] [illegible], and compound interest from 1st January, 1846, nine years seven months $[illegible] 20	400 00
From January, 1846 to 1851, about $[illegible] per year is credited on the books; it is quite probable that at least $[illegible] was annually received by cashier from second teller; it so, five years, at $[illegible], is $1,750 and compound interest from Aug. 1, 1849, seven years, is $1,060	2,810 00
From January, 1851, to 1st Aug. 1851, when a [illegible] of some paid cashier by second teller, seven months, say $75 per month, were received.... $[illegible] 00	
Amount actually paid cashier from August 1851, to 1st Jan., 1855, per book, is.... 2,[illegible] 00	
Total.... $3,[illegible] 00	
The cashier paid to credit of interest during the above time, $[illegible] [illegible]. Call this square.	
From Jan. 1, 1851, De Angelis having just then left, I think the draw loans system commenced [illegible] [illegible] Cashier $150 a month; say [illegible], at [illegible] [illegible] was paid him on the average, being interest on loans for 1st January, [illegible] forty-eight months, [illegible] and compound [illegible]	$14,[illegible] 00
From 1st January, [illegible] to 1st July, [illegible] rate, $1,500, from which deduct what is now in [illegible], counted by Committee, $[illegible]	1,200 00
Salary from Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, from 1851 to 1855, two years, $[illegible], and interest compound, from May, 1853, to 1st August, 1855, thirty-nine months, $118	318 00
Salary, Edgeworth Company, five years, at $200, $1,000, with compound interest from November, 1852, thirty-three months, $[illegible]	1,205 00
Salary from Canton Company, two years, at $[illegible], $1,[illegible]; with interest from May, 1854, $[illegible]	1,205 00
He bought, 26th November, 1853, with [illegible] [illegible] check, $9,[illegible] worth of Stocks, which he sold 18th January following for $[illegible], carrying on this memorandum check, but no interest [illegible] the Bank Fund was $[illegible]; compound interest to date, 1st August, 1855, is $[illegible]	313 00
1852, Oct. [illegible]—Interest paid by John Alstyne on $12,000.... $[illegible] [illegible]	
1853, March 10—Interest paid by John Alstyne on $12,000.... 327 77	
And compound interest, say 2½ years.... 81 73	484 00
1853, Nov. 24—Nelson Robinson paid 63 days' interest on $100,000, at 5 ₩ cent., which is not on our books.... $875	
And compound interest.... 173	1,048 00
1854, Dec. 26—The Atlantic Insurance Company paid him return premiums $50, $14 85, $37 67, of which none was credited	103 52
1844, April 19—Bad debt charged profit and loss on our books, D. R. Peck and Simeon B. Jewett; this loan was made without authority of the Board, which never passed on it, as appears by H. Mc's memorandum; amount, $620, and compound interest eleven years and three months, $704	$1,324 00
It is difficult to get at the amount of our circulation which has been used by him, suppose we call it, on the average, $20,000 for only six years back, this would amount to $12,[illegible] and compound interest for three years would be $2,[illegible]	15,435 00
Total....	$44,375 [illegible]

It will be perceived [adds Mr. Edmonds, in a footnote,] that these pages are confined to the published charges against me, and it will also be seen that there were, and are now, other claims preferred against me. *It would swell this pamphlet too largely to enter into* all those matters here, and they would but little interest the public. It is perhaps enough for me here to say, that my ability and willingness to respond to any such claim against me are well known to your board. But, a single incident will serve to characterize this transaction. After these pages were written, I met Col. Jewett in Wall-street, and having forgotten all about *the transaction here referred to*, I asked him about it. From his explanation it appears, that about eleven years ago, while he was president of a bank in Georgia, I cashed his check for $600, which was not paid; and, owing to his embarrassments, it remained open until the ensuing year, when it was settled with the bank, and his check taken up. Verily Mr. Knapp was right—Mr. Burke *is* "great in figures."

Strange to say, on the 14th of August Mr. Edmonds received the following letter from the author of the foregoing account. It was inconceivable to Mr. E. "how any man in his sound mind could address him such a communication, after the conduct disclosed in these pages:"

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Aug. 14, 1855.

F. W. Edmonds, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: To-morrow, after the ordinary business of the Board, an election will probably take place for Cashier of this Bank.

I have no intimation from any source that an outsider will be obtruded on the attention of the Board, while I have every reason to hope that I shall receive, as I am conscious of meriting, their unanimous vote.

Two of the Directors, who will be absent, have signified their desire that I should receive the appointment. It will be a source of gratification to me to have the unanimous approval of the Board. *If you can conscientiously acquiesce in the measure*, please do so, either by addressing the Board or myself. I do not ask you to do violence to your feelings; if it can be announced that I have been chosen to succeed you with your concurrence, it will effectually silence those indiscreet friends of yours, who are constantly attributing to me wrong motives, and whose indiscretions I cannot publicly notice without wounding you or those most intimately connected with you.

Yours, truly, JOHN BURKE.

Mr. Edmonds concludes his address to the stockholders with the assurance that he neither expects nor desires to receive any administrative duty in the Bank, beyond his Directorship, which he means to retain until his present term expires. He had long been anxious to retire from active business life, and gladly avails of the present opportunity to do so, his "resolution being fixed never again to place himself in a condition where he may by any possibility be subjected to such treatment as he has experienced from the officers of the Bank." He adds:

Let me not, however, be unjust, even unintentionally. I do not mean to impute the conduct of which I complain to all who are connected with the management of the Bank. Among them I have found warm and *generous hearts*, who have shared in my indignation, and who would have been more efficient in my defence if I had not prevented it by my own action. My excessive sensitiveness to censure,—a weakness well known to your President,—has prevented those gentlemen from doing me the justice their generous natures would have prompted. But amid all my suffering and trials, their confidence and sympathy have cheered me, and I hope long to be able to remember them with gratitude.

F. W. EDMONDS.

Bronxville, Aug. 16, 1855.

The official Bank Averages for the week ending Saturday last, August 25, as advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following reduced movement in all departments, as compared with the previous statement of August 18:

Reduction of Loans....	$[illegible]
Loss of Specie....	1,[illegible]
Withdrawal of Circulation....	2[illegible]
Reduction of Deposits....	[illegible]

The loss of Specie is not much, if anything, in advance of the general calculation, after the movements of last week to Europe, to the Government box and to the South were summed up. The California deliveries, amounting, with $711,000 from the Nicaragua steamer to-day, to $1,996,000, were, of course, to help the Bank averages. Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 26, '54.	Aug. 18, '55.	Aug. 25, '55.
Loans....	$91,447,775	$101,154,000	$100,604,604
Specie....	14,305,075	14,649,245	13,320,375
Circulation....	8,611,360	7,610,106	7,582,095
Deposits....	73,731,173	81,948,671	81,278,568
In Sub-Treasury..	5,298,745	3,957,490	4,596,490

There was renewed activity in the movement of demand Money loans in the Street to-day, and a rise of 1 ₩ cent. in the rate of interest was partially, though not to all classes of borrowers, established. The tendency to this change was quite perceptible at the close of last week, when one or two of the Foreign Banking Houses called in their loans to a measure to be felt on the general movement. We quote 6@7 ₩ cent., with most of the business among the Brokers to-day at the outside figure. A few loans on very choice collateral, subject to call without notice, are continued at 5 ₩ cent., but the exceptions to the higher quotation are not frequent. Paper goes at 7 ₩ cent., if first-class, within 90 days date; longer dates, 7@8 ₩ cent. Foreign Bills were in fair supply to-day on London at 109¾ @110¼, most of the business at 110 for Bank and Brokers' signatures. Early in the day some Southern Bank bills, with City Bank guaranty were taken up at 109¾. One or two of the regular Bankers held for 110¼. Francs scarce, and the principal drawers held for f.5 11¼@f.5.12½. Stocks were further influenced adversely by the altered condition of the Money Market, and the leading Railroads were down ¼@1 ₩ cent. at the early Board, partially recovering in the Street, but closing dull in the afternoon. The decline from the top rates of week before last has created more activity, and a pretty free business was done to-day in Erie, Reading, Toledo, New-York Central, Transit, Cumberland, &c. The Bond list very moderately dealt in, and prices weak. The Sub-Treasury balance is $4,795,671, including $100,000 in Gold received to-day from the West.

The sales of Illinois Central Railroad Lands, from 1st to 23d inst., were 30,996 acres, for $406,378 88. The aggregate of sales to date 346,282 acres, for $[illegible],180,568.

Money Circular for Europe.

[*Translation.*] New-York, Monday, Aug. 27.

The two days following our last advices, of 21st inst., were marked by the same inactivity and hesitation then noticed. Since then a somewhat livelier demand for Money, although freely supplied, has imparted to Stocks generally a downward tendency, our market being quite sensitive, on account of the discount line of our Banks being thought by some to be rather extended. The decline, has, however, been attended with a return of activity in the more speculative kinds of Railroad shares. It may also be remarked that the transactions of some magnitude in some of the State Stocks, namely, in Virginia 6s and in Missouri 6s, were mostly effected on time, variously at the pleasure of the buyers and sellers, and at wide differences, indicating a disposition to speculate, even among some of the more substantial Stocks. The demand for United States 6s, 1867-'68, continues good, at 11[illegible]. Indiana 5s [illegible]; Virginia 6s, [illegible]; Missouri 6s, [illegible], and Tennessee 6s, [illegible] ₩ cent. [illegible] Ohio 6s, 1860, were sold at former rates, in amounts of some importance. In City and County Bonds, the demand continues [illegible] small amounts, and with scarcely any special transactions to notice.

The same remarks will apply to Railroad Bonds which are transacted at private sale. At the public Board, Illinois Central Construction Bonds alone have been active, with a gradual decline of 1½ ₩ cent. Some Erie 7s, 1871, were sold at former rates. In other kinds transactions were most limited. We quote New-York Central 6s down ¼, the 7s ½, Erie 7s, 1883, 1½, Illinois Freeland Bonds ½ ₩ cent., and Erie 7s 3d Mortgage, up ½, and Hudson 1st Mortgage ½ ₩ cent.

In Railroad shares the decline is general; it is 3 on Cleveland and Toledo, ½ on Illinois Central, 1½ on Michigan Central, 1½ on Michigan Southern, 2½ on New-York Central, 2½ on Reading; and Erie, after touching 54½, closes at 53½. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati rose 1 ₩ cent. With a more active demand for Money, we have no change to make in rates—say 5@7 for short loans. There is a little more paper offering at 7 ₩ cent.

Exchanges on Europe are not abundant, but the demand is quite limited. Principal sales on London 109¾@110; on Paris, 5.12½. DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per America.] New-York, Monday, Aug. 27, 1855.

TRANSLATION.

Since our advices of 21st inst., there has been quite a general decline at the Stock Exchange. The unexpectedly large exports of coin by the steamers of the 22d and 25th inst., the general revival of the Fall trade, and the payment during the week of nearly a million for duties into the Sub-Treasury, have reduced the specie reserve of the banks, and induced them to restrict their loans on stocks. The consequence has been a more marked demand for money, with some fears well or ill-founded in regard to the prospects of the money market; and, as usual, stocks became immediately affected thereby. *The orders for foreign account for the* last few weeks have been but for limited amounts. There have been some large sales of Virginias, Missouris, and Tennessees. Government Sixes of 1867-68 have advanced ½ ₩ cent.; Californias have yielded ½, Indianas ½, Louisianas ½, Missouris ½, Tennessees without change, Virginias ½.

The sales are insignificant in City and County Bonds, without change in quotations.

With the exception of some large transactions in Joliet and Northern Indiana First Mortgage, there has been no movement worthy of note in Railroad Bonds which are dealt in outside of the Board. Illinois Central Freeland Bonds are but little offered—those without privilege in demand at 66—the others at 91. Erie 1875 Bonds have declined ½; Erie 1883 1½; Hudson Third Mortgage ½; Illinois Central Construction Bonds 1½; New-York Central Six and Seven ₩ Cent. ½ each; Panama Bonds, 1 ₩ cent.; Chicago and Rock Island Bonds have advanced ½; Erie Third Mortgage ½; Hudson River First Mortgage ½; Hudson River Second Mortgage, 1 ₩ cent.

Railroad Shares.—Erie, Reading, New-York Central and Cleveland and Toledo have been very largely dealt in. Erie, which was at 53½, touched 54½, and afterwards receding to 53½, the closing quotation. Cleveland and Toledo, from 89½ declined to 85, and closes at 87. Cleveland and Pittsburgh has declined 1 ₩ cent.; Harlem, 1; Illinois Central, ½; Michigan Central, 1½; Michigan Southern, 1½; New-York Central, 2½; Panama, 1; Reading, 3½ ₩ cent.; Chicago and Rock Island has advanced ½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1½; Galena and Chicago, ½; New-Haven and Hartford, 1; and New-Jersey Railroad, 1 ₩ cent.

MARIE & KANZ.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 27—12½ P. M.

Flour in moderate request. Sales 400 bbls. at $7 75@$8, for good to fancy Southern and Illinois. Wheat in good request for the interior; sales 2,000 bushels prime White at $1 90, and 3,000 common do. Milwaukee, at $1 66. Corn lower, and tending downward; sales 4,000 bushels early at 77c.; 1,000 bushels at 76c., and 10,000 bushels to arrive in a few days, also at 76c. Oats held at 45c. for old. Whiskey nominal—sales at 37½c. Canal Freights unchanged. Lake Imports Saturday and yesterday: Flour 4,540 bbls.; Wheat 1,129 bushels; Corn 46,000 bushels; Oats 5,344 bushels. Canal Exports Saturday: Flour 54 bbls.; Wheat 8,876 bushels; Corn 62,431 bushels; Oats 15,950 bushels.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 27—6½ P. M.

Flour accumulating and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for good to fancy Ohio and Michigan, and $8 25 for extra Southern Illinois. Wheat—Sales 3,000 bushels common white Milwaukee Winter at $1 66, and 2,600 bushels prime white, part Canadian, at $1 90. Corn dull and lower; sales 30,000 bushels at 76c.@77c., part to arrive in a day or two, and closing at the inside figure. Oats in demand; sales 4,000 bushels on private terms. Canal Freights unchanged. Lake Imports for the 48 hours ending noon to-day—Flour, 5,162 bbls.; Wheat, 8,710 bushels; Corn, 130,427 bushels; Oats, 4,400 bushels. Exports same time—Wheat, 8,576 bushels; Corn, 43,891 bushels; Oats, 15,950 bushels.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 27—6½ P. M.

Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—Sales 36,000 bushels Western Mixed at 86c. for heated, and 86½@87 for sound, afloat, held firm at 87c. at the close. Oats—Sales 3,000 bushels State at 45@50c. measure, and 7,000 bushels Chicago at 50c. Barley—Sales [illegible] bushels two rowed at 98c.; holders ask 99c. $1 for the whole range of two rowed to arrive. Buyers for milling or on Western account offer 90c. Receipts by Canal to-day, 921 bbls. Flour, 63,940 bushels Corn, 7,450 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Monday, Aug. 27—[illegible] P. M.

Flour in good demand for Montreal and Quebec.

Sales 5,000 bushels Upper Lake, at [illegible]. Wheat unchanged; sales [illegible] bushels Upper Lake, at [illegible]. Corn firm, with an upward tendency; sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible]. Receipts to-day: Wheat, [illegible] do.; Corn, 12,000 bushels.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 25.

Names of Banks.	Av. am't of Loans.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America....	4,7[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce....	[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Assoc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans....	$100,604,604	Circulation....	$7,582,095
Specie....	13,320,375	Deposits....	[illegible]

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Monday—First Board*: [illegible]

[illegible] Arrived.

In steamship Daniel Webster, from San [illegible]—Col. C. W. Williamson, J. D. [illegible] [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	5 23	Sun sets....	6 [illegible]	Moon sets....	7 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....	8 18	Gov. Island....	9 [illegible]	Hell Gate....	10 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 27.

Cleared.

Ships A. Blanchard, [illegible], Grand Cay, [illegible] & Chase; N. B. Palmer, Low, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.; Louis Napoleon, (Br.,) [illegible], Hamburg, W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Barks M. Morton, [illegible]; St. Andrew, [illegible], [illegible] & Co.

Brigs A. Carver, Clark, Gonaives, [illegible]; Milton, Ewen, Wilmington, [illegible]; [illegible] Margaretta, (Swe.,) Johnson, [illegible].

Schooners—Ann, Call, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; [illegible]

Propeller Black Diamond, Loper, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson; George's Creek, [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship Daniel Webster, [illegible], San Juan, with mdse. and passengers.

Steamship Granada, Griffin, New-Orleans Aug. [illegible], [illegible] ds., 3 hours in Havana, with mdse. and passengers. The U. S. steamship El Dorado was at [illegible]. Aug. 22, Died, Aug. 22 John Baxter, aged [illegible] years, of disease of the heart. He was buried at sea.

Ship Confederation, Cuming, Havre [illegible] ds., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Lane, West & Co.

Ship [illegible], (of Boston,) [illegible], Penang April [illegible], and 36 ds. from the equator, with [illegible], &c., to Crocker & Warren.

Ship Gertrude, (of New-Bedford,) Fisher, [illegible] ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Mary J. Kimball, (of Rockland,) Fisk, [illegible] ds., with lead and coal to order—vessel to master.

Bark Houston, Shaw, Liverpool July [illegible], with coal to the Brooklyn Gas Co.—vessel to Watson, [illegible] & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales on the passage, and [illegible] experienced a violent hurricane from S. W., which lasted 6 hours.

Brig Eastern State, (of Boston,) [illegible], Jam[illegible] [illegible] ds., with logwood to order—vessel to [illegible].

Brig Francesca, (Br.) Lewis, [illegible] [illegible] ds., with coal [illegible].

Schr. Mary, Robins, Newbern, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Sons.

Schr. Star, Hutchins, Lubec 7 ds., with [illegible].

Schr. Statesman, Weeks, Alexandria, with flour to [illegible] Dodge & Co.

Schr. Catharine, [illegible], St. George, N. B., [illegible] ds., with laths to Jed. Fry.

Schr. Rebecca Fogg, ——, [illegible], for Boston.

Schr. Flying Cloud, [illegible], for Boston.

Schr. Knight, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Matagorda (3-masted,) ——, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Arcturus, Simpson, Saco, [illegible].

Schr. Martha, Baxter, Boston.

Schr. Apprentice Boy, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Mero, Murphy, Calais, with lumber to master.

Brig Lubec, Kelley, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Everglade, [illegible], with lumber to master.

Schr. Globe, [illegible] Salem, with [illegible] to S. W. Hoyt.

Schr. L. H. Nickerson, [illegible], Boston.

Schr. J. W. Franklin, ——, Boston.

Schr. Banner, Studdard, Boston.

Schr. Angler, Bassey, Wareham.

Schr. Grecian, Burgess, Harwich.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Gardiner, Providence.

Sloop E. Sprague, Fish, Wareham.

Sloop Joseph Hall, Cole, Portland.

Sloop Amelia, [illegible], Fall River.

Sloop Pearl, Judson, Port Jefferson.

BELOW—Brig [illegible], York, [illegible].

Wind—During the day, from N. to E.

The brig Sagain, arr. yesterday, should have read from Rio Janeiro, instead of Baltimore, as reported.

Memoranda.

The Br. schr. Champion, of Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of pineapples, bananas, &c., was towed in the Gulf Stream (by brig Arcadian, from Savannah for New-York,) with loss of mainmast, and abandoned. The A. took her in tow, and [illegible] was subsequently spoken by pilot boat [illegible], which pilot beat to wed her to the Hook, and from thence she was towed to this City by steamtug Huntress. The C. [illegible] on the 16th inst. 10 miles S. of [illegible]. The C. (Capt. Higgs,) is from Eleuthera, [illegible] [illegible] inst., in the Gulf Stream, during a heavy gale, [illegible] lost mainmast; 18th inst., off Little [illegible] [illegible] into by brig Arcadian from Savannah for New-York [illegible] [illegible] the C.'s bulwarks, [illegible] [illegible] Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 27—Arr. ships Fleetwood, [illegible]; [illegible], Liverpool.

Spoken—Aug. 8, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], ship Seaman, Westphal, from Philadelphia for San Francisco, [illegible]. Aug. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], bark Susan Jane, from [illegible] for New-York—all on board well.